

REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES
ON THE
SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND
FOR

1877.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her
Majesty the Queen.



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TO HIS GRACE JOHN WINSTON, DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND CHIEF GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

In conformity with the 112th sec. of 5th & 6th Vic., cap. 106, we beg to sub Report for the year 1877, being the ninth since our appointment.

SEA FISHERIES.

According to the Coast Guard returns furnished to us, the number of craft of all descriptions engaged in fishing for sale in 1877 was 5,382, and the crews 20,393, consisting of 19,615 men and 778 boys.

Of these there were solely engaged in fishing 1,547 vessels and boats, having 6,405 men and boys, partially engaged, 3,835 vessels and boats, and 13,988 men and boys.

Full particulars will be found in the Appendices as to classification of crafts and crews. It will be seen that there are now two instead of as heretofore three heads—as it has been deemed well to combine under one those solely and nearly altogether engaged in fishing.

There is a seeming decrease, as compared with last year, of 583 vessels and boats, and 3,800 in the crews, or 3,158 men and 142 boys.

This apparent diminution, particularly as regards the men, we believe to be considerably beyond the reality, for the reasons stated in previous reports, viz., having hitherto found considerable difficulty in ascertaining satisfactorily the amount of the crews.

In some places it was the practice, as soon as the number of boats was obtained, to apportion to each as many men as it was deemed necessary for her working. This plan was most fallacious, as it frequently happened that the same men helped to man two or more boats—particularly those only partially engaged in fishing. To obviate, if possible such errors, we directed this year that the names of the crafts and crews belonging to each class should be ascertained.

Greater accuracy has thus been obtained, particularly as regards the number of fishermen.

The result has been to show a diminished number of fishermen, but it is extremely difficult to pronounce, from the reasons given, as to any actual diminution. We have no doubt that in preceding years more than the number actually in existence were made to appear in the returns furnished to us.

As the statistics for the future will be taken on the same principle as this year they may be looked on as reliable, and a comparison may be more fairly made between the figures of 1877 and 1878 than between those of 1876 and 1877.

In our report last year we stated that the want of a properly equipped vessel attached to our department prevents us having an advantage for which for some years we have strongly represented the necessity for the purpose of enabling us to make useful investigations, to visit islands usually difficult of access, and to aid in enforcing the fishery laws. We have felt this want particularly during the last year.

We were led to hope that this great requirement for the efficiency of our Department would ere this have been met, as the necessity was fully admitted; but unfortunately we have been again disappointed. We feel bound in the interest of the fisheries to bring the matter once more under the notice of Your Grace.

The conduct of the fishermen as usual has been reported by the officers of Coast Guard as most satisfactory.

We have again to express our regret that in consequence of the improvements going on at Ardglass Harbour and those contemplated at Arklow, the Treasury have for some time suspended grants for smaller harbours. This decision has prevented some works from being proceeded with that would have proved most useful to the fisheries and saved many engaged in them from much risk and hardship.

The prohibition against trawling in certain parts of Galway Bay have been removed, but the restrictions preventing this mode of fishing within three miles of boats engaged in herring and mackerel fishing remain unaltered. We expect that this will result in increased capture, and stimulate fishing enterprise in that locality.

We contemplate holding inquiries this year with a view of ascertaining whether it would be desirable to make some change in the regulations respecting trawling along some portions of the East Coast.

We have made arrangements for carrying out the Act of last session, imposing restrictions on the taking of crabs and lobsters under 4½ inches across the broadest part of the back for the former, and 8 inches for lobsters from the tip of beak to the end of the tail, and regret that so far as Ireland is concerned, that our recommendation was not adopted to limit the size of lobsters to 9 inches and crabs to 5 inches.

There is nothing to be said respecting the oyster fisheries beyond what was contained in our reports for some years back.

Very little spat was obtained in 1877.

Two new licences were granted and six withdrawn.

On the 118 that now exist there is but little doing in the way of cultivation; on many of them nothing. Most of the natural banks are almost unproductive.

The by-laws we have made for their protection in most cases we are unable to enforce, owing to the insufficiency of the Coast Guard and not having means at our disposal for providing special protection.

The chief public fishery off Arklow yielded 8,706 barrels, producing same amount in pounds sterling.

But as dredging there is dependent on the weather and the state of the Bar at the entrance of the Harbour it is difficult to make a comparison as to productiveness between one year and another.

Owing to the deficiency of young stock vast quantities are imported from France, and, on the whole, turn out well.

Your Grace having approved of one of this Department proceeding to France to obtain information as to the state of the oyster fisheries there, particularly as to the alleged success of culture, and to ascertain any useful facts likely to be practically applicable to those beds, the circumstances of which most nearly correspond with those of the oyster beds on the Irish Coast, Major Hayes was requested by his colleagues to perform the duty. As his report has been presented to Parliament we feel it unnecessary to say more than that it must be manifest from the views he expresses, in which we concur, that nothing effective can be done towards renovating some of the nearly exhausted public beds, where there is a probability of recovery and otherwise benefiting our oyster fisheries, unless increased legal powers be conferred on us, not only for the making of additional by-laws but also for to stringently enforce them.

Quite as essential, too, would be the placing of sufficient funds at our command for the stocking of beds and trying experiments. We expect that some of the outlay might hereafter be met by charging an adequate license for dredging on grounds rendered more valuable by the expenditure of public funds. Other sources of income, such as rent for concessions, might also be devised towards expenses.

SALE OF SEA FISH IN ENGLISH MARKETS.

A reference to Appendix 4, page 49, will show that at nine places in England the sale of Herrings, Mackerel and Cod, from Ireland, in 1877, amounted to £538,255. In addition to this there were vast quantities sent to other places in England, and also to Scotland, of which there is no record, besides what was retained for home consumption. A good deal of the choice descriptions of fish not enumerated in the table, such as Turbot, Plaice and Sole, are sent away.

Lobsters, Crabs, Cockles, Mussels and Periwinkles, must realize a large amount.

The Herring Fisheries.

We are only in a position to give with accuracy the capture brought into eight places on the East Coast and at Kinsale.

It amounted to 284,424 mease, averaging £1 5s. 9d. per mease, as compared with 178,392 at £1 7s. 8d. last year.

Around other portions of the coast for which we have no returns large quantities were taken.

HERRING FISHERY, 1877, at the undermentioned Places.

	Boats employed, and highest number on any one day.	Total Capture.	Average Price.
		Meas.	£ s. d.
Horth, between 2nd June and 29th December, 1877.	Cornish, . . . 243 Scotch, . . . 226 Manx, . . . 175 Irish, . . . 232	65,226	1 8 0
Arklow, between 9th June and 29th December, 1877.	—	11,449	1 4 4
Kinsale, between 10th March and 17th October, 1877.	—	1,686	1 14 0
Greenore, between 16th June and 29th November, 1877.	—	21,687	1 5 6
Ardglass, between 11th June and 2nd December, 1877.	—	116,114	1 3 6
Omeath and Warrenpoint, 26th June to 17th November, 1877.	—	1,392	1 3 3
Kilkeel, between 1st June and 1st No- vember, 1877.	—	5,500	1 0 0
Annalong,	—	60,000	1 5 0
Courtown,	—	2,000	1 5 0
		284,424	1 5 9

The Mackerel Fishery.

The returns from the Kinsale fishery for 1877 show a gross capture of 114,562 boxes of sixscore fish each, realizing prices varying from 8s. 7d. to 95s. 5d. per box, and producing in the aggregate £120,396, being an average of about 21s. per box.

In the early part of the fishing season the temperature was unusually low, which it is alleged prevented the fish coming to the surface, and as a result leading to a lesser capture than would otherwise have occurred. It is stated that the temperature in the month of April was five degrees below the average, and the lowest on record for the last fourteen years.

Unusually boisterous weather was also experienced during that month—one very severe gale on the 25th caused the loss of some complete trains of nets, besides partial loss and much damage to many others, and endangering the lives of several crews.

As it is evident that much of this loss might have been prevented if the port of Kinsale had been supplied with the usual storm signals which have been furnished to many places around the coasts of the United Kingdom, we felt it our duty some time back to represent the matter to the authorities; and we trust this may lead to the establishment by the Meteorological Department of the necessary signals so that the valuable fishing fleet at Kinsale may receive timely warning of approaching gales and avoid many of the risks to which they have been hitherto exposed.

There were 229 English and Manx boats, 15 Scotch, and 142 Irish attending the mackerel fishing of 1877, being an increase of Irish boats as compared with 1876 of nine and as compared with 1871 of no less than seventy-two.

It is satisfactory to find that the principal development of this important fishery has of late years been more the result of home enterprise than of that of the sister country—this is shown by the increase of seventy-two Irish boats as compared with thirty-two English and Manx since 1871.

That the fishing if judiciously pursued is a profitable one may be inferred from figures given in previous reports, and it is alleged that as much as £50 per man has been earned in a season by some crews, whilst the average earnings are between £20 and £30, besides provisions, for about 3½ months work, the profits to the boat owner being in proportion to the amounts earned by the fishermen.

A new boat properly provided with nets complete would cost about £700; but, taking the fleet as it was in 1877, the average value of the boats has been taken by competent authority to be about £550 each, which for a total of 386 boats would amount to £212,300, irrespective of about 118 French luggers, each averaging over sixty tons, with a crew of eighteen men.

The employment given by the mackerel fishery is very considerable, and is the means of circulating a great deal of money in the adjoining localities. This will be at once seen when it is mentioned that about 100 yawls, each manned by six men, are employed by the buyers during the season to enable them to meet the boats coming in from the fishing

ground. These take 600 men besides 300 additional employed as packers, carters, &c., each receiving about 25s. per week wages. Their weekly earnings thus amount to over £1,100, and taken for the season of fourteen or fifteen weeks, would come to in rough numbers fifteen or sixteen thousand pounds.

Besides the foregoing there was the usual number of steamers employed conveying the fish to England, and hulks for the storing of ice, &c.

It is estimated that not more than about one-fortieth part of the fish captured is consumed in Ireland.

Large quantities of mackerel are captured at other places around the coast by the local fishermen, and consumed in the country, but of those we are unable to obtain statistics.

THE PILCHARD FISHERY.

Although pilchards in considerable quantities appeared off various places on the coasts of Cork and Kerry during 1877, yet the shoals generally were by no means so numerous as in other years, and in most cases where they were observed they kept further from the shore—and very few were captured.

Off Granfeen station, county Cork, they appeared from August to October.

Off Glandore, where in former years great quantities have been seen, but few appeared.

Off Barlogue large quantities were observed, but at a distance of from two to three miles from the shore.

In the county Kerry—at Allihies, Ballycrovane, Kells, Ventry, and Ballydavid stations they were seen in some quantity—and at the latter station in Smerwick harbour, they were close in shore from September to December.

During the year a small company was established for the purpose of carrying on the pilchard fishing and curing; the place selected was Baltimore, near Skibberoon; stores were provided, boats and gear, with experienced fishermen, were brought over from Cornwall; but, unfortunately, their first season has resulted unsuccessfully.

It is supposed that unfavourable weather, which affected other sea fishings also, was the cause; but it is to be earnestly hoped that the present year's operations may prove a success, and lead to a much greater development of this important fishing than has yet been attempted.

It appears to be questionable whether the most eligible site has been selected for the operations of this Company; but, doubtless, in previous years immense quantities of Pilchards have appeared in the locality. It may be worth the consideration of those interested in the enterprise, whether it might not be judicious to arrange for information to be sent to Baltimore from time to time, as to the appearance of shoals of Pilchards along the coasts from the various coast-guard stations.

FISHERY PIERS AND HARBOURS.

The following information has been furnished by the Board of Works in reference to the harbours recommended by this department in 1874 and 1875, none having been since recommended in consequence of the decision of the Treasury not to make further grants for the present:—

Gila, county Limerick,	Completed.	Transferred to county.
Giles-quay, county Louth,	In progress.	
Courtmacsherry, county Cork,	Completed.	Transferred to county.
Greystones, county Wicklow,	No recommendation, Engineer's report not being favourable.	
Pond-Hurris, Gortalea, county Donegal,	Engineer's examination not yet made.	
Malinbeg, county Donegal,	Do.	do.
Port-Oriel, Clough Head, county Louth,	In progress.	
Inishoffin, county Galway,	Completed.	Transferred to county.
Inishark, county Galway,	Do.	do.
Tuamoy, county Donegal,	Engineer's examination not yet made.	
Muckross, county Donegal,	Do.	do.
Ballynagart, county Donegal,	Do.	do.
Scattery Island, county Clare,	Engineer's estimate £700. Communicated to memorialists—no reply.	
Bournepeaks, Ballyvaughan, county Clare,	In progress.	
Smergoon or Poddally, county Galway,	Engineer's examination not yet made.	
Malranny, county Mayo,	Engineer's estimate sent to memorialists. Awaits presentation and contribution.	
Scilly, Kinsale, county Cork,	Inquiry as to the best site still pending.	

Berlin Port, county Donegal,	Engineer's estimate communicated to the memorialists who propose a smaller sum.
Rathmullan, county Donegal,	Completed. Transferred to county.
North Harbour or Kearn's Port, Cape Clear, county Cork,	In progress.
Ardglass, county Down,	Do.
Checkpoint, county Waterford,	Not yet reported on by Engineer.

REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND.

Reports will be found at pages 19-22 from each Inspector, with regard to the administration of this fund in our respective divisions.

The amount available for 1877 was £6,507. The sum applied for, £9,810, embracing 469 applications and comprising 984 persons.

216 loans comprising 416 persons for £3,375 were recommended. 16 loans were cancelled or not perfected for £194, so that £3,267 was actually issued on 208 loans.

In the county Limerick £618 available, was not applied for. County Leitrim £334 do.

In county Sligo £205 was issued out of £455 available, and in the county Kerry £114 only was taken up out of £2,160 available. In all the other counties as will be seen at Appendix 4, page . . . the amount sought for exceeded the fund available.

For the three years since the passing of the Act £14,474 has been advanced for loans. Up to the present only £61 8s. 6d. remained overdue on the instalments, and for 1877 the small sum of £3 11s. 0d. so that while we venture to claim some credit for the care exercised in not recommending any persons for loans unless properly secured—we fully recognise the laudable efforts made both by borrowers and securities to meet their engagements.

With regard to the application of the money we have only to repeat our statement of last year, that in some instances it has not been as fully applied to the purposes intended as it should have been; but that generally speaking it had been fairly applied, and benefits resulted to the fishermen and an impetus given to fishing industry. All things considered, both as regards the punctual payment of the instalments, and the benefit resulting to the fishermen and to the consumer, we submit that the experiment as regards loans, has proved satisfactory, and consider that good results would follow from an extension of the system.

STATE OF THE SEA FISHERIES.

DUBLIN DIVISION.

From Howth to Greystones, both stations inclusive. According to the Coast Guard returns, there are in this division 199 fishing craft, and employed in same 555 men and 64 boys, as compared with 176 vessels and boats, 647 men and 116 boys in 1876, being 23 more craft and 144 less crews.

The number of vessels and boats solely engaged in fishing in 1877 was 188, and crews 619; partially engaged, 11 boats.

No crews are returned for the latter boats. It is stated that they are manned out of the third class crews of the craft solely engaged in fishing.

Last year for the 21 boats returned as partially engaged in fishing there was assigned 133 men and boys. If we had not this year adopted the plan alluded to in the preceding part of our report, of having every man named for the craft to which he belonged, it is likely that at least 40 would be assigned to those 11 boats which it appears are manned when occasion requires from other craft whose crews are enumerated. This no doubt holds good with regard to several other divisions, and will account for much of the seeming decrease that has taken place in the crews since last year.

Trawling, and long and short lines and draft nets are the modes of capture.

Flat fish, cod, haddock, and herring are chiefly taken.

The fishermen well provided with boats and gear.

Particulars as to capture of herrings in preceding part of report.

No natural oyster beds, but oysters for fattening purposes are laid down at Clontarf and Sutton.

Lobster and crab fishing very small, and decreasing.

No part of division unguarded.

REPORT OF THE

ARKLOW DIVISION.

From the Breaches, County Wicklow, North, to the Slaicea, near Cahore, County Wexford, South, a length of 56½ miles.

No portion of this division unguarded.

The Coastguard Returns show as employed in the fisheries during 1877, 342 vessels, 1,631 men, and nine boys, which, as compared with our report of last year, would give an apparent increase of 2 vessels, but a decrease of 284 men and 16 boys.

Of the boats, 6 were of the first class, 277 second, and 59 of the third.

Fish principally captured—Cod and herrings, the latter most abundant. The mode of fishing is by lines and trawls.

There were 8,706 barrels of oysters taken from the Banks—the price obtained averaging 20s. per barrel—realizing a sum of £8,706. In 1876 the amount was under £7,000.

More spat was observed in 1877 than in the previous year.

Nothing worthy of note in notice of the fisheries has occurred since last report.

Nothing has yet been done with the object of placing the harbour in a satisfactory condition. It is much to be desired that another year may not be allowed to pass without some determined efforts being made to render it safe and easy of access.

WEXFORD DIVISION.

From the Slaicea near Cahore to Bannow Bay.

The Harbour of Wexford, from Rosslare to Raven Point, is unguarded, being under the control of the Customs authorities.

In this division there are 164 boats, 661 men, and one boy engaged in sea-fishing. Of these 15 are first-class boats, 137 second, and 12 third.

Solely engaged in fishing, 61 boats and 162 men; partially, 103 boats, 499 men, and one boy. Fish generally captured—Herrings, mackerel, cod, bream, &c.

The modes of fishing are drift and trawl nets, hand and long lines.

Considerable shoals of herrings were within half a mile of the coast in October—for these there were adequate means of capture—but not so with regard to mackerel, which appeared in large quantities during August and September.

Lobsters of good size and fine quality are taken in considerable numbers.

Fishermen reported to be orderly—nothing of interest to record since report for 1876.

WATERFORD DIVISION.

From East Bank of Bannow Ferry to Ballyvoile Head, north of Dungarvan Harbour.

This division extends along the coast for a distance of 62½ miles, all of which is guarded; but in the Estuaries the following portions are unguarded:—

From Oyster Point to Wellington Bridge, 5 miles; from Ballyhack to Fishertowna, 8 miles; from Glass House to Rochestown, 7 miles; from Church Point to Blackrock, 10 miles; total 30 miles.

In the division there are 124 boats, 332 men, and 10 boys employed in the sea fisheries—9 first class boats, 91 second class, and 24 third class.

Of the above there are solely engaged in fishing, 14 boats, 37 men, 8 boys; partially so engaged, 110 boats, 295 men, 11 boys.

The fish principally taken are plaice, soles, turbot, brill, bream, eel, hake, ling, mackerel, whiting, and sprats, and occasionally herrings in large quantities.

The modes of fishing are trawling, seines, long-lines, hand-lines, &c.

Large shoals of mackerel and sprats in all the small bays were close to shore in July, August, and September, and some herrings later in the season.

It is estimated that about 10,000 lobsters and three times that quantity of crabs were taken in 1877.

The fishermen are generally not well supplied with gear. They are reported as quiet and orderly, and no conflicts have occurred.

YOUGHAL DIVISION.

From Ballyvoile Head, near Dungarvan, to Ballycotton; a distance of 56½ miles.

Unguarded:—From Tullacort Point to Ballyvoile Bridge, two miles; from Mine Head, East, to Corrin River, West, six and three-quarter miles; from Goat Island to Ferry Point, five miles; from Glanwilliam to Ballycivane, five miles; total, 18½ miles.

The Coast Guard returns show as engaged in the sea fisheries 116 boats, 535 men, 3 boys, viz.:—12 first-class boats, 62 second-class and 42 third-class. Of these

46 boats, 295 men, and 1 boy are shown as solely engaged in fishing, and 70 boats, 240 men, and 2 boys, only partially so engaged.

Hake, cod, ling, plaice, soles, mackerel, bream, whiting, and large quantities of sprats abound in the district. It is reported that Dungarvan Bay was latterly much infested with dog fish. The mode of fishing is by trawls, trammels, seines, and hand lines.

Large shoals of mackerel and sprats; not adequate means of capturing the former.

Mackerel in Dungarvan Bay in August and September. Sprats in Ardmore and Youghal Bays in December, close to the shore.

It is estimated that about 4,500 lobsters, and 3,000 crabs were taken at Mine Head and Ardmore Bays. Means of capture said to be insufficient.

QUEENSTOWN DIVISION.

From Garryroe, in Ballycotton Bay, West, to Lane's Cottages, Ringabella Point, East. Length of coast, 110 miles.

Unguarded portion of division:—All the estuary of Cork Harbour, from and including Queenstown to the City of Cork.

The returns show that 198 boats, 611 men, and 41 boys were engaged in the sea fisheries in 1877, viz.:—5 first-class boats, 101 second-class, and 92 third class. Of these 104 boats, 367 men, 23 boys, were solely engaged in fishing, and 94 boats, 244 men, and 13 boys only partially so engaged.

Fish generally captured.—Turbot, sole, plaice, conger, mackerel, hake, cod, pollock, whiting, bream, gurnard, and sprats.

The fishing is done by means of trawls, long lines, hand lines, and seines.

The fishermen are reported orderly. Nothing of any importance has occurred since report for 1876.

KINSALE DIVISION.

From Myrtleville Point, East, to Galley Head, West; a distance of 110 miles.

Unguarded portions:—From Barry's Head to Flat Head (Oyster Haven) 1½ miles; from Muckross to Virgin Mary Point, Dunny Cove, 3 miles 180 yards; total 4 miles 1,360 yards.

In 1877 there were 369 boats, 1,685 men, and 98 boys reported to have been engaged in the sea fisheries, viz.:—70 first-class boats, 112 second-class, and 187 third-class. Of these 90 boats, 455 men, and 44 boys were solely engaged in fishing, and 279 boats, 1,230 men, and 54 boys as only partially engaged.

The fish found in the greatest quantities off this division are mackerel, herring, sprats, pilchards, bream, pollock, cod, hake, soles, whittings, and scad. Pilchards are seen in large quantities, but are not much caught, there being no market for them.

Mode of fishing.—Trawling, seining, trammels, spillers, and hand lines.

Mackerel and herrings in quantities from March to June, when the principal fishing takes place. Mackerel in quantities seen later in the season, but not many captured.

About 1,800 lobsters are estimated to have been taken during the year.

Fishermen are reported to be orderly and well behaved.

Representations have been made to the authorities with the hope that a storm drum signal station may be established at Kinsale, so that timely warning may be given to the fishermen of approaching gales.

SKIBBERKEN DIVISION.

From Galley Head to Snave Bridge—about 170 miles.

Unguarded about 70 miles, viz., Three Castles Head to Carberry Island, Carberry Island to Snave Bridge; from Rinks Castle to Ballydehob, besides the Islands of Clear, Sheskin, Ringarogy, Long, Castle, Horse, and other smaller ones, occasionally visited.

The returns from Coastguard show that in 1877 there were 320 boats, 1,265 men, and 94 boys, employed in the sea fisheries; of these 91 boats, 361 men, and 25 boys, have been solely engaged in fishing; and 229 boats, 904 men, and 69 boys, partially engaged.

This shows an immense diminution of both men and boats as compared with last year.

The fish frequenting this coast are cod, ling, mackerel, hake, pollock, bream, scad, pilchards, &c. The fishing in 1877 is represented as having been very poor.

Most of the usual modes of fishing are practised along this coast.

The quantity of lobsters taken is estimated at from 6 to 700 dozen per month during the season.

The fishermen reported to be well-behaved and orderly.

CASTLETOWN DIVISION.

From Kenmare Bridge to Snaive Bridge, Bantry Bay.

A considerable portion of the coast in this Division is unguarded, viz.:—From Carriglass to Snaive Bridge, 16 miles; Clanderry Head to Kenmare, 14 miles; Cod's Head to Ardelaggan Point, 4 miles; Garrinish Bay to Dursay, 6 miles; Dursay Head to Pulleen, 7 miles.

The returns show that in 1877 there were 128 boats, 669 men, and 16 boys, engaged in the sea fisheries in 1877, viz., solely engaged in fishing, 2 boats and 10 men; only partially engaged, 126 boats, 659 men, and 14 boys.

The fish in general frequenting the coast are mackerel, pilchards, herrings, cod, ling, hake, pollock, whiting, &c.

Modes of capture—seines, herring nets, long lines, and hand lines.

Large quantities of mackerel have been taken between the Dursay and Ardgorm Harbour.

The fishermen have been quiet and orderly. Nothing of importance has occurred since last report.

KILLARNEY DIVISION.

From Kenmare Bridge, south, to Blennerville Bridge, near Tralee, north.

Length of coast line, 281 miles. Unguarded 56 miles, viz.:—Inch to Castlemaine, 14 miles; Slea Head to Clogher Head and the Blaskets, 8 miles; Brandon Creek to Blennerville and Maharees, 34 miles. Total, 56 miles.

By the Coastguard returns there were 286 boats, 1,348 men, and 11 boys, engaged in the sea fisheries, viz.:—Solely engaged in fishing, 88 boats, 293 men, and 1 boy; partially engaged, 198 boats, 1,055 men, and 10 boys.

The kinds of fish generally captured is—turbot, soles, brit, plaice, cod, ling, hake, pollock, scud, mackerel, pilchards, &c.

Scud and mackerel were captured in large quantities.

Modes of fishing practised—trawling, seining, trammels, mackerel and herring-nets and hand lines.

Large shoals of mackerel, scud, and pilchards, appeared close in shore, and immense quantities of mackerel were taken at Brandon and Smorwick in September, quantities of shad at Ballinskelligs in August; and during March and April the largest take of soles ever known was made in Dingle Bay.

It is said that there would be no limit to the quantity of mackerel that might be taken at Smorwick and Brandon if the fishermen were fully provided with the necessary gear.

Large quantities of lobsters were captured in this Division, but it has not been possible to ascertain the numbers.

The fishermen are reported to have been most orderly.

BALLYHEGUE DIVISION.

From Blennerville, County Kerry, to Foynes Island, County Limerick.

The extent of this division is seventy-five miles, out of which there are forty-nine miles unguarded.

There are 83 boats registered as sea fishing boats; being one first, thirty-three second and forty-nine third-class. Of these there are only nine second-class boats, employing about 16 men and 3 boys *solely engaged in fishing*; and one first, twenty-four second, and forty-nine third-class *only partially engaged*. From the return received it would appear that there is a decrease of 26 boats in this division. However it is not a good fishing district. The boats are small, and they do not go far away from the land to fish. The few fish caught are generally in Tralee Bay. Long lines and drift nets are the means of fishing practised. Large shoals of herrings and mackerel appeared from 2 to 5 miles off the coast in July and August, but the capture was inconsiderable. There is no good trawling ground off the coast, and therefore no trawlers employed.

There are a few lobsters caught by the farming people on the coast, but nothing of importance.

The conduct of the fishermen has been quiet and orderly—no conflicts.

The parts of the coast unguarded are—Blennerville to Carrickahone, six miles; Kerry Head to Minaghan, six miles; Leak Castle to Kilpadogue, twenty-four miles; Tarbert to Foynes, thirteen miles.

Oyster Fisheries.

There are large public oyster banks in this division which were once very profitable, but since the indiscriminate dredging and taking away everything in the shape of an oyster for some years, they have very much deteriorated.

The public banks are situated in Tralee Bay, and up the Shannon as far as Glin. There was a fall of spat last year, but it was very inconsiderable.

By-Laws have been made to prevent the removal from the public banks of oysters of less dimensions than 2½ inches in diameter.

The coast guard are the only persons in this division empowered to enforce the laws, and from the great extent of the grounds where dredging is carried on, much of it being outside the part of the coast guarded, and their other duties, it is found most difficult to enforce a strict observance of the rules. The coast guard frequently overhaul the boats dredging in the neighbourhood of Tarbert. Some of the private oyster beds in this division have been very well stocked. One in particular in Tralee Bay is worked very energetically, and the oysters bring as much as 15s. a hundred delivered at the railway station in Tralee.

SEAFIELD DIVISION, COUNTY CLARE.

From Ballymacrinan to Caneapple Head.

This division extends for about 113 miles, of which about eighty miles are unguarded. There are registered 144 boats, employing about 370 men and 12 boys. They are all third-class boats, and only eleven of them with 30 men *solely engaged in fishing*. The remainder 133 boats only *partially so*. This shows an increase of boats registered in the entire division of 35 boats and 77 men and 4 boys.

Cappa Station.—Ballymacrinan to Querrin. Very little fishing carried on in this locality. Principally herrings and oysters—only 14 third-class boats partially employed. There were large shoals of herrings in the months of July and August about ¼ of a mile from the shore, and there were adequate means of capture. Unguarded, about five miles of coast.

Kilredane Station.—Querrin to Bealaglass. In this locality there are sixty third-class boats only partially engaged in fishing. Herrings and mackerel are the most abundant fish taken on this guard. In the Shannon between Kilredane and Loop Head there was a good quantity of lobsters and crabs also captured. Large shoals of mackerel appeared in the Shannon and off Loop Head and round the coast in August, September, and October, and good captures were made in a few nights by the canoes. The fishing lasted only a very short time in consequence of the wild weather, the canoes not being able to venture out. Shoals of herrings also appeared in the Shannon in October, and a good many were captured.

Kilkee Station.—Bealaglass to Doonbeg. There are eleven third-class boats registered as being *solely engaged in fishing*, and ten only *partially so*. Nets and long lines are the principal modes of fishing. Large shoals of mackerel appeared close to the shore in September, and often came into the bay. There were ample means for their capture if the weather continued fine. Lobsters are captured in large quantities on parts of this coast, and they are of particularly fine quality.

Seafield Station.—Doonbeg to Cream Point. About twelve miles of coast; about four miles unguarded. There are 13 boats, employing 39 men registered. All only partially engaged in fishing and third-class. Nets and long lines are the modes of fishing. Mackerel and ling are the principal descriptions of fish captured. No large shoals of herrings or mackerel appeared off this part of the coast during the year. Lobsters are found in large quantities round Mutton Island.

Liscannor Station.—Cream Point to Caneapple Head. There are 36 boats registered here. All third-class, and only partially engaged in fishing. Cod, ling, bream, and mackerel are the principal fish taken. No great increase in the quantity of any kind of fish taken. The weather has not been favourable for fishing. Canoes only employed. Lobsters could be had in large quantities but the means of transit to market for sale are not good and not improving. The rock near the entrance to this harbour is most dangerous to fishing craft, and the persons interested are willing to subscribe to the expense of its removal.

The fishermen in the whole division are orderly and peaceable. No conflicts.

Oyster Fisheries.

The principal public banks are in the Shannon and Clonderlaw Bay, and have of late been greatly impoverished from over dredging. There is great difficulty in enforcing the By-Laws preventing the capture of small oysters.

The private banks are improving. Large quantities of French oysters have been laid down on some of them.

GALWAY DIVISION.

Canamallagh, County Clare, to Mace Head, County Galway.

In this division there are registered 451 boats, employing 1,104 men and 58 boys, being an increase of 70 boats over last year. Of these there are only nine first, twenty-six second, and fifty-eight third-class boats solely engaged in fishing, and 187 second and 171 third-class partially engaged.

Ballyvaughan Station.—Canamallagh to Kilcolgan. In this locality there are 70 boats registered, of which only sixteen third-class are solely engaged in fishing, and thirty-four second, and twenty third-class only partially so. There are about forty-seven miles in this guard, of about fifty-six miles unguarded. The descriptions of fish generally captured are cod, ling, hake, bream, and whiting. Large shoals of mackerel appeared off this part of the coast in August, about a mile to two miles from the land. There are not adequate means for their capture. Lobsters were taken in tolerably large quantities.

Barna Station.—Claren Bridge to Crumlin. In this locality there are 217 boats registered, employing 524 men and 18 boys. Of these there are nine first, and two second-class solely engaged in fishing—the remainder ninety-six second, and 110 third-class, being only partially so. There are sixteen miles of the coast guarded and twenty-two unguarded. Trawling is carried on to a large extent, and the finer descriptions of fish, such as turbot, sole, and brit, has improved both in quantity and quality. The other descriptions of fishing in the small boats has fallen off. All the fine fish is caught in deep water. No large shoals of herrings or mackerel appeared off this part of the coast during the year.

Costelloe Station.—Crumlin to Mace Head. In this locality there are 127 boats, employing 317 men and 45 boys registered. Of these there are twenty-two second, and twenty-three third-class solely engaged in fishing, and fifty-six second and twenty-six third-class only partially so. The whole of the coast from Costelloe Bay to Mace Head is unguarded. The modes of fishing principally used are long lines and nets, but trawlers from Galway frequent this part of the coast. Cod, ling, bream, and pollock are the principal descriptions of fish captured. Shoals of fish, supposed to be herrings or mackerel, were seen off the coast in September about three miles from shore, but there were no adequate means to capture them. Large quantities of lobsters were captured along this coast and round the Islands.

Arran Island Station.—In these Islands there were 37 boats, employing 114 men registered. Of these only two second and nineteen third-class boats are solely engaged in fishing, and one second-class and fifteen third-class only partially. The fishing is carried on principally by long and hand lines, and the capture has not been considerable. Lobsters are not fished for.

In the whole of the Galway division the fishermen are reported as orderly and peaceable and no conflicts amongst them during the year, though the same prejudices against any new modes of fishing or improved appliances still exist amongst the Claddagh fishermen.

The restrictions on trawling in this division, so far as they prohibited it in Galway Bay above a line from Gleninagh to Barna, have been removed during the year.

Black Pollock in great numbers and of very large size have been taken this year in Galway Bay.

Oyster Fisheries.

In this division are some very important public and private beds. The public banks have suffered by over dredging as in other places, and they have now become very deteriorated. During the year application was by one of the proprietors of land adjacent to one of these large public beds to have it conceded to him as a private oyster bed, it being alleged that the public had not at present any substantially profitable fishing thereon. A lengthened inquiry into the application was held, the result being that it was refused. The public fishermen consented to have all dredging on these banks confined to the month of December, and that no oysters under three inches in diameter should be removed.

These regulations are now in force along this coast. The fishermen have employed a bailiff, taxing themselves to defray the expenses to enforce them, and good results are expected.

Large quantities of oysters have been imported from France to stock the private beds, which are very extensive on this coast, and they are reported as having succeeded admirably. After a few months on these beds they are fit for the markets. There are other private oyster beds in the neighbourhood which might be cultivated to advantage with a moderate outlay. Great complaints are made of the difficulty of protecting the oysters on some of the grounds from pillage, particularly at low water of spring tides when under pretence of gathering winkles, &c., large quantities of oysters are stated to be carried away by the pickers even from beds held under a statutable licence.

CLIFDEN DIVISION.

Mason Island, County Galway, to Daghbeg, County Mayo.

In this division there are registered 541 boats, employing 1,921 men and 37 boys; which shows an increase of 29 boats since last year. Of the entire number there are only 35 second, and 116 third-class boats solely engaged in fishing, the remainder, viz., 188 second, and 202 third-class boats being only partially so.

This division extends for about 207 miles, out of which there are unguarded about 116 miles; the islands of Boffin, Shark, Turk, and all the islands in Clew Bay, except Inishllyra.

Roundstone Station.—Mason Island to Ballinacanna about 62 miles, unguarded—about 41 miles.

In this part of the division there are 293 boats registered, of which there are only 35 second, and 116 third-class solely engaged in fishing, and 135 second, and 7 third-class only partially so. The modes of fishing practised are long and hand lines and nets. The fish taken are cod, ling, eels, bream, pollock, &c. No trawlers and no trawling ground suitable on the coast. No shoals of herrings or mackerel appeared off the coast during the year as formerly. Lobsters were captured in large quantities.

Boyleek Station.—Slieve Head to Streamstown—about 30 miles, of which there are about 13 unguarded.

There are 55 boats registered at this station, all being only partially engaged in fishing; they embrace 34 second, and 21 third-class. The same modes of fishing adopted, and similar descriptions of fish taken as on other parts of this coast. Several large shoals of mackerel appeared off the coast during September, about half-a-mile from Clifden Bay; but there were no means for their capture. Only small quantities of lobsters taken, the fishermen preferring to go to Achil, where they are found in the greatest numbers.

Cleggan Station.—Streamstown to Renvyle—about 26 miles. At this station there are 74 boats registered, being all only partially employed in fishing. Mackerel and shad are the descriptions of fish principally captured. In August and September small shoals of mackerel appeared close in shore; the fishermen had means for their capture. Only a small quantity of lobsters captured.

Tully Station.—Renvyle to Roonagh—about 30 miles; unguarded—about 21 miles. There are 17 boats registered here, all being only partially engaged in fishing. Bream, pollock, whiting and mackerel are the principal descriptions of fish taken, and herrings occasionally. No large shoals of fish appeared off this part of the coast during the year. Small shoals of mackerel appeared in July and August, and herrings in September, about two to three miles from the shore. There were adequate means for their capture.

Pigeon Point Station.—Roonagh to Daghbeg. There are 102 boats registered at this station, all being only partially employed in fishing. Cod, ling, whiting, mackerel and herrings are the most abundant descriptions of fish captured. Large quantities of herrings were taken during the season, and were sold at remunerative prices. In the whole division the fishermen have been orderly and peaceable; no conflicts.

Oyster Fisheries.

The oyster fisheries are not improving. There are a number of private beds licensed on this part of the coast, on which a quantity of French oysters have been laid, and they are said to be improving. The great public banks in Newport and Westport Bays have been closed against taking oysters for three years, by any means whatsoever.

REPORT OF THE

KEELE DIVISION.

Doaghbeg to Doona, County Mayo—about 170 miles; no part of coast unguarded.

In this division there are only registered this year 57 boats, employing 128 men and 5 boys, and all only partially engaged in fishing.

Achillbeg Station.—Doaghbeg to Doona—about 54 miles. There are only 17 third-class boats registered at this station; being a falling off of 16 from last year. Cod, ling and whiting are the descriptions of fish generally captured; eod in largest quantities this year. The season for lobsters was reported as very fair; good quantities were captured. No shoals of herrings or mackerel appeared last year.

Keele Station.—Doona to Ridge Point.

There are only 40 boats registered here, against 45 last year; they are all only partially engaged in fishing. The fish most generally captured are pollock, mackerel, bream and herrings. Large shoals of herrings and mackerel appeared about a mile off the coast; but the fishermen have not craft or gear suited to take them in any quantity.

Bellemeath Station.—Ridge Point to Doona.

No boats have been registered at this station during the year. There were 73 third class boats registered here in 1876; they were, however, only partially engaged in fishing. There were, however, in reality, only about ten boats partially employed in fishing—and it can hardly be called a fishing station. There is apparently a falling off in this division in number since last year, but such is not the case. The returns for 1876 included all boats, &c., that were registered, irrespective of whether they fished for sale or not. The present return shows only the boats, &c., that fish for sale. The prohibition against taking oysters for three years has, it is supposed, had the effect of reducing the number of boats and people employed.

In the whole division the fishermen are reported as orderly and peaceable.

BELMULLET DIVISION.

Doona Head to Butter Point.

In this division there are 162 boats, employing 531 men, registered; all *only partially* employed in fishing. The principal descriptions of fish taken were cod, whiting, ling, turbot, mackerel and herrings. Large shoals of mackerel appeared about three miles off some parts of the coast from May till October, but owing to the violence of the weather and bad descriptions of craft, not many were captured. The great fishing station is at Tip, but owing to the foregoing causes the fishing during the year was not good. The great drawback to making fishing profitable on this coast is the difficulty of getting fishing to market; the nearest railway station being forty miles distant. If some means were taken to establish fish curing stations more might be expected, as it is stated the fish are in great abundance off the coast. It is a very wild one however, and very little shelter in case of storms.

The fishermen are generally orderly and peaceable; no conflicts have occurred. As a rule, the native fishermen do not fish for lobsters, though they are in such abundance that the Connemarra fishermen, from the county Galway, come round to this coast during the season, and remain in their open boats exposed to all the inclemencies of the weather, while carrying on this fishing.

BALLYCASTLE, COUNTY MAYO.

From Butter Point, Broadhaven, to Bartragh Gap, Killala Bay.

In this division there are 151 boats registered, employing 677 men and 9 boys; being 1 second and 150 third-class boats, only partially engaged in fishing. There are about 29 miles of coast unguarded. The principal descriptions of fish taken are eod, ling, sole, fluke, gurnet, whiting, herrings and mackerel. There are no trawlers save one, a yacht belonging to a private gentleman, although there is good trawling ground in Killala Bay. Large shoals of herrings and mackerel appeared about one to three miles off the coast from August to October, but owing to the violence of the weather and the craft being unfit, they were not captured in such large quantities as they might otherwise have been. A good quantity of lobsters was taken. The great difficulty of getting fish into market from many of the principal stations in this division is the drawback to fishing being carried on extensively.

The fishermen are reported to be peaceable and orderly.

PULLESDIVA.

From Bartragh to Coney's Island, Strandhill, Sligo.

There are 36 boats registered in this division, all third-class, employing 121 men and 16 boys. Several of the boats are solely engaged in fishing, and the remainder, 29, only partially so.

Cod, whiting, pollock and herrings are the principal descriptions of fish captured; but with the exception of Enniscrone there can hardly be said to exist any fishing stations on this part of the coast. Some large shoals of herrings appeared off Enniscrone and Dromore Bay about September, but the weather prevented any large quantity being taken. A boat slip or landing place is much required at Enniscrone, and would help to develop the fisheries of the bay. The beach is a flat, broken rock, of from 2 to 500 yards; and boats are often kept waiting for hours outside before they can effect a landing.

The fishermen are orderly and peaceable. And the means of transit to markets are good generally, throughout the division.

SLIGO.

Strandhill, Sligo, to Donegal Abbey.

In this division there are 149 boats registered, employing 689 men and 14 boys; being 1 first, 26 second, and 122 third-class boats; and of these there are 1 first, 12 second, and 17 third-class solely engaged in fishing; the remainder, 14 second, and 105 third-class boats being only partially so. There are about 60 miles of this division unguarded.

Cod, ling, turbot, hream, whiting, mackerel and herrings are the principal descriptions of fish taken.

Rosses Point Station.—Strandhill to Drumcliffe, about 15 miles—about 8 of which are unguarded.

At this station there are 32 third-class boats registered; being 6 solely engaged in fishing, and 26 only partially so. Herrings are generally captured in the bay, off Deadman's Point during the autumn, but none have been seen this year. A few hundred of pollock and codling caught for local consumption. This can hardly be called a fishing station. Oyster dredging may be said to be the only sea fishing carried on here, and that only on a small scale.

Rockley Station.—Drumcliffe to Callimore Point. There are registered in this division 60 boats, employing 323 men. Of these there are one first, seven second, and four third-class, solely engaged in fishing, and three second, and forty-five third-class only partially so. Trawling has increased at this station, there being now 10 boats engaged at it. There is good trawling ground in the bay. Cod, ling, mackerel, gurnet and flat fish are the principal fish captured. Some very fine flat fish have been taken by the trawlers. Large quantities of cod have been taken on the long lines.

At this station the fishery pier and harbour has been allowed to get into disrepair, and if something be not done they will soon get into such a state of dilapidation that boats will not be able to frequent the harbour, which will be a great loss to the fishermen. The pier was originally built at the public expense, and is one of those transferred to the Grand Jury, who are bound to keep it in proper repair.

Mullaghmore Station.—Stradagh to Bundoran. At this station there are 42 boats registered, employing 119 men. Of these there are 3 second, and 7 third-class boats solely engaged in fishing; and 7 second, and 23 third-class only partially so. About 23 miles—of which there are about 17 unguarded.

Cod, ling, plaice, turbot and sole, are the principal fish taken. The trawlers have increased—there being now 7 boats engaged at this fishery. A few thousand of herrings were caught at Mullaghmore in November and December; but, generally speaking, owing to the severity of the weather, the fishing was not good.

Ballyshannon Station.—Bundoran to Donegal. At this station there are 15 boats registered, employing 89 men. Of these there are 4 second, and 11 third-class only partially engaged in fishing, and little has been done. Herrings and mackerel appeared in large shoals from September to February, and mackerel in June and July, from a quarter of a mile to two miles off the shore; but they were not taken in large quantities.

Some shelter for boats is urgently required at Bannatrohan, county Donegal.

REPORT OF THE

KILLISNOG DIVISION.

Extends from Donegal Quay to Lower Ferry East, county Donegal.

145 boats, 680 men, and 88 boys in 1877; 182 boats, 800 men, and 68 boys in 1876, being a decrease of 37 in craft and 100 in crews.

Fisheries not improving in part of division and declining in a portion. Conduct of fishermen very orderly.

Usually combine farming with fishing; badly provided with boats and gear.

Fish most largely captured—herrings, cod, ling, whiting, and mackerel.

Modes of capture—Trawling in part of Donegal Bay. Nets and lines.

One curing establishment; but not in operation for some years. Dog-fish appear off this part of the coast in enormous quantities, and in addition to the large number of fish they consume, are supposed to scare away shoals that would otherwise enter the bays.

Shoals of small whales sometimes appear.

No oyster fishery. Lobsters as plentiful as at any previous time.

Extent of Coast Line, 140 miles; unguarded, 16 miles.

GUIDORE AND RATHMULLIN DIVISION.

The above, until lately, formed the Dunfanaghy Division for the purpose of comparison with last year it is necessary to give the statistics of both together.

The former Division extended from Gweebarra Bar to Whale Head, Lough Swilly.

There were in 1876, 204 boats, 597 men and 40 boys; in 1877, 195 vessels, 527 men and 44 boys, showing a decrease of 9 boats, and 66 in the crews.

Fisheries not improving. Disposition of fishermen to emigrate; but would remain at home if they had adequate means to fish.

Usually combine farming with fishing; badly provided with boats and gear.

All kinds of fish keeping further out to sea than formerly.

Bream, sole, plaice, cod, pollock, ling, and whiting most largely captured.

Long and short lines and some trawling usual mode of fishing.

The sun-fish occasionally appears in summer; but there are not adequate means of capture.

No curing establishment.

Lobster fishery about the same as formerly.

No public oyster beds, except in Lough Swilly; and these are nearly exhausted. Some private beds not doing much.

By-law lately prohibiting the taking of oysters under 2½ inches.

Unguarded portions in various places amounting to fifty miles.

MOVILLE, FORMERLY CARN DIVISION.

Extending from Inch Embankment, county Donegal, to Magilligan Point, county Derry.

273 boats, 1,061 men, and 10 boys in 1876; 118 boats, 626 men, and 4 boys in 1877, being a decline of 155 boats, and 435 men and 6 boys.

It appears impossible that this great decrease in Boats could have taken place since 1876, as there is no cause to assign for it.

It can only be accounted for by supposing that the system put into operation this year for ascertaining the numbers of boats and crews, has resulted in such particularity as has insured the actual number being ascertained.

Five vessels appear as engaged solely in fishing in 1876, whilst 39 are put down for 1877. Those only partially engaged in 1876 are stated to be 268, and for 1877, only 79. We are sure that an increase of 34 in the former class, and a decrease of 189 in the latter has not taken place, and that there must be some great mistake in the returns for either this year or last.

Length of Coast 62 miles, unguarded nearly 23 miles.

No conflicts—conduct of fishermen remarkably orderly.

Farming generally combined with fishing. Fisheries not improving.

Cod keeps further out to sea than formerly.

Turbot and other flat fish, and cod most largely taken. Long and short lines, drift nets, and trawls usually employed.

Some fine trawling ground off the coast. Means of transit good. Natural oyster beds in Lough Swilly declining, also those of Lough Foyle.

The lobster fishing off Culdaff and Malin Head is as good as ever, but that near Banerana declining.

BALLETCASTLE, Co. ANTRIM.

Extends from Down Hill, North co. Londonderry, to Jenny's Bridge, South, co. Antrim.

137 boats, 319 men, and 9 boys in 1876. In 1877, 143 boats, 263 men, and 6 boys, being an increase of 6 vessels, and a decrease of 59 men and boys. Conduct peaceable. Usually combine fishing with farming. Generally well found in boats and gear.

On part of coast cod and ling stay farther out to sea than formerly; on other parts, gurnards and herrings. Long and short lines and nets employed. Cod, ling, skate and herrings generally found. Some shoals of mackerel appeared three miles off. A good amount of lobster and crabs taken.

Fisheries not improving.

Division unguarded from Kinbane Head to Castle Point, 2,400 yards; from Gob Colliery to Fair Head, 6,600 yards. Four and a half miles between Bay Chapel on north, to Jennings' Bridge, south. From Salt Pans, north, to Port Escort, 2,740 yards. From Lick Patrick to Terence, south, 2,200 yards. Length of coast in guard, 65 miles.

CARRICKFERGUS DIVISION.

Extends from Jennings' Bridge to White Rellings, near Belfast.

46 boats, 112 men, and 2 boys in 1876; 47 boats, 95 men, and 2 boys in 1877, being an increase of 1 boat, and a decrease of 17 men.

Fishermen orderly—no conflicts.

Some combine farming with fishing.

Fish, especially herrings and mackerel, keep further out to sea than formerly.

Pollock, flat fish and cod, chiefly taken.

Trawling—lines and nets.

Transit good.

Public oyster bed in Belfast Lough, production not decreasing as compared with last few years.

Scallops in small quantity.

Few lobsters taken; numbers and size declining, owing to over-fishing.

Length of coast 50 miles. No portion unguarded.

DONAGHEAD DIVISION.

Extends from Tillicurn Head, co. Antrim, to Newcastle Quay, co. Down.

105 vessels and boats, 366 men, and 10 boys. In 1876, 113 boats, 307 men, and 37 boys, being a decrease of 8 craft, and an increase of 32 in the crews.

Fishermen well conducted.

Engage in farming and piloting—provided with suitable craft.

Herrings, cod, conger, and pollock.

Trawling—long lines and draft nets.

Herrings keeping further out to sea.

Good means of transit.

A small public oyster bank, one and a half miles N.E. of the Copeland Islands—Produce declining, owing to its being covered with old shells and muscles.

Few lobsters taken, deteriorating in size; number about the same.

All the division guarded.

It would be a great boon to the fishermen if the ship "Arcilla," sunk to the N.E. of North Rock were blown up, as it is a great obstruction to fishing, and a great danger to boats running for shelter at night.

STRANFORD DIVISION.

Extends from Newcastle Quay, North, to Sheepland Head, South.

128 vessels and boats, 269 men and 8 boys in 1876. In 1877, 101 boats, 165 men, and 15 boys, being a decrease of 27 boats, and 97 in the crews.

This Division affords a good illustration of the greater accuracy that has been secured in obtaining statistics by requiring the Coast Guard to make a return of the names of boats and crews.

In 1875 and 1876 the number of boats, men and boys was exactly the same, a coincidence so very unlikely to happen that we were led to believe that, to say the least, sufficient care had not been exercised to discover whether any difference existed between the numbers in the two years.

This year, for reasons that we did not consider sufficient, the Divisional Officers requested that an exception should be made in favour of Strangford Lough, by not requiring the statistics to be taken in the manner we had laid down. Our non-assent has, we think, insured greater accuracy than would have occurred if the old but probably more convenient system had been pressed.

Fishermen remarkably orderly.

Part combine fishing with farming.

Nets, lines, and seines employed.

Herrings, codling, whiting, pollock, and mackerel.

Herrings keep further out to sea than formerly.

All fish taken usually sold in locality or sent to Belfast.

Means of transit not very good.

Little lobster fishing; about the same as for some years past.

Strangford Lough formerly produced a great quantity of oysters, but owing to over-dredging and non-observance of close season, comparatively few are now taken.

We lately made a by-law shortening the open season, but as we have not adequate means to enforce it, fear that it will not be sufficiently observed to enable the banks to recover. If proper means were taken to stock and preserve them, a good oyster fishery would probably in a few years be established, as the Lough is well circumstanced for production.

Although the 25 miles round the Lough is said to be guarded, the Coastguard seem to confine themselves to the entrance altogether, and do not therefore do anything towards enforcing the observance of the close season.

NEWCASTLE DIVISION.

From Sheepland Head, North, to Kilkeel, Riverfoot, South.

Craft in 1877, 141; men, 521; boys, 29, being a decrease of 10 boats and 78 men and boys since 1874.

The disputes which took place a year ago in Dundrum Bay, in consequence of trammel nets have almost ceased, and many of the long-line fishermen have, with great advantage to themselves and the public, resorted to trammel nets.

The fine trawling ground in the Bay cannot be availed of in consequence of the prohibition on trawling.

Fishing in many instances combined with farming.

The fishermen well conducted.

The improvements now being proceeded with at Ardglass will prove of vast advantage to the herring fisheries, especially in winter. Many additional thousands of pounds worth of fish will reach the market when the harbour is completed. An increase of boats may also be expected.

The quantity of lobster small and decreasing.

No oyster fishing.

Long-lines and drift-nets generally employed.

Codling, plaice, mackerel, and herrings.

No part unguarded along the 33 miles of coast.

CARLINGFORD DIVISION.

From River Foot, Kilkeel, North, Co. Down, to Maiden Tower, Mouth of Boyne, South.

Vessels and boats, 274; men and boys, 968. Decrease in former, 72; in latter, 608.

Fishermen most orderly; mostly combine farming with fishing.

Herring fisheries better than for previous years.

Trawling and drifting for herrings modes of fishing.

Herrings keep further out to sea than formerly.

Lobster fisheries very small—production about same as former years.

Oyster fisheries in Carlingford Bay greatly diminished, and continuing to decline.

In a few years more, unless something is done to stock and preserve the beds, little will be left on them.

We lately passed a bye-law prohibiting the use of a most destructive implement called the Grape which, in addition to taking a large quantity of small oysters, destroyed a great number.

We trust for the future that more active measures will be taken by the Coast Guard for the enforcement of the regulations passed for the observance of close time and for the prevention of taking small oysters.

At Greenore the fishermen are much inconvenienced for want of a small harbour or landing-place. They formerly possessed two, which, although small, were of great use to them. When the Railway was made from Dundalk to Greenore they were destroyed. The fishermen positively state that an undertaking was made by the Company to make a sufficient harbour for them in lieu of the two taken away—they having, as they assert, declined to accept a money compensation in lieu of their little harbours.

If such promise was made it has never been fulfilled, and even if the Company had not made it, they are manifestly bound in justice and humanity to give these poor industrious people a suitable harbour in place of those they were deprived of to enable the Company to complete its operations.

The 84 miles of the coast guarded.

MALAHIDE DIVISION.

Extending from Mouth of the Boyne, Co. Louth, to Whip of the Waters, Baldoyle.

93 craft, 426 men, and 18 boys, being a decrease of 8 boats and 105 in the crews as compared with 1878.

Fishermen orderly.

Fishing in many instances combined with farming. Means of capture adequate.

Curing carried on to a small extent, chiefly at Bush.

Fish generally taken—herrings, cod, ling, and skate. The former said to be keeping out further to sea than formerly. Good trawling ground between Skerries Island and Drogheda Bar. Not availed of owing to prohibition.

Only one small unimportant oyster bed, private property.

Lobster fishing to a small extent at Skerries and off Balbriggan—produce declining from over-capture.

Thirty miles in division all guarded.

IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND.

MAJOR HAYES' REPORTS FOR THE COUNTY OF COKE AND THAT PART OF THE COUNTY OF KERRY LYING BETWEEN DUNREY ISLAND AND BALLINDAVID HEAD.

COUNTY OF COKE.

Amount available for loans for 1877 was £267. Fifty-four applications were received, the total sum applied for being £2,117. Of these thirty-two were recommended, and the full amount available was advanced.

Of the many instalments which have become due upon the loans made during the last three years but one remains unpaid, and this is but for a very small amount, viz., £2 12s. 6d., and only became due on the 21st December last.

I believe that in most cases the money has been fairly applied, but I am unable to report positively on this subject, as the time at my command was insufficient to allow of my making the necessary investigations. During the present year, however, I hope to satisfy myself thoroughly in this respect, and also generally as to whether or not the loans have proved of any real permanent advantage to the borrowers.

COUNTY OF KERRY.

Total amount available for 1877 was £2,160. In that part of the county situated in my division there were but thirteen applications received, the amount applied for being £389. Of these I was only able to recommend six, for an aggregate sum of £114.

There are only four instalments of loans which were due up to the 31st December last which have not yet been paid. The total sum thus outstanding amounts to £13 12s. 4d.

The money advanced, I believe, has been fairly applied; but this question will, I trust, be investigated during the present year.

Altogether, in these two counties, I cannot but think that the manner in which the instalments have been repaid reflects the greatest credit upon the fishermen, and I trust it will be found that the loans have conduced to their material benefit.

REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND.

MR. BLAKE'S REPORT FOR THE COUNTY GALWAY.

Amount available for 1877, £1,100; for this 148 applications, embracing 395 applicants, were received.

Recommended 73 applications, containing 190 applicants for £1,100; amount issued, £1,100. No arrears due for Loans made in 1877.

To enter fully on the subjects of loans in this county would be only to a great extent to recapitulate much that I have stated in my reports for 1875 and 1876.

Although I used every precaution that the performance of the duties of the district particularly in my charge would admit of to guard against being imposed on in recommending advances, and also adopted all the available means in my reach to compel the loans to be properly expended, still I have no doubt that in some instances parties who obtained loans failed to fulfil the conditions or fell very short of doing so. In the great majority of cases, however, I am disposed to think that the intention of the Act was carried into effect, and that good results to the fisheries followed. One thing is most gratifying—the great punctuality with which the instalments have been paid for the three years that loans have been made; during that period it may be said that there has been no loss to the fund, for if any it must be so trifling as not to be worth consideration. As I could not look as closely as necessary into the expenditure of advances, I caused the Coastguard to be furnished with the particulars of each, and requested them to furnish a report. This service they performed most satisfactorily, so that a fair idea was able to be formed as to whether the borrowers fulfilled their undertakings. It was found necessary to recommend a withdrawal of the advances in 2 instances. I submit that the statistics of craft and crews for 1877 go far to prove that a good deal of benefit has resulted to the coast population and to the fisheries from the loans.

As shown in the early part of this year's report the mode we adopted for the first time in 1877 to ascertain the number of vessels and boats and men and boys engaged in the fisheries was calculated for this year to show a considerable decrease, although such might not be the fact. This fully applied to the County Galway. Notwithstanding this it is one of the very counties that exhibits an increase.

I shall not insist that all this is attributable to the loans, but I venture to claim that much has been done by them to retain at fishing occupation many who should otherwise have abandoned it, and that the consumer has also been supplied with an additional quantity of food much of which would otherwise probably have been lost.

Although Galway is less favourably circumstanced than some other counties in many respects for trying an experiment as to the result of loans, chiefly owing to the likelihood of the great poverty of the coast population compelling them to apply the money to relieve pressing necessities, nevertheless the experience of three years fully proves that, all things considered, there is much to gratify and encourage those interested in arresting the decline of our fisheries in the operation of the Reproductive Loan Fund Act in this county.

MR. BRADY'S REPORT FOR THE COUNTIES OF LESTRIM, SLAGO, MAYO, LIMERICK, CLARE, AND PART OF KERRY.

COUNTY LESTRIM.

In this county there was a sum of £324 available for Loans for the year 1877, but no applications for any were received. This county has a very small seaboard, and there are only a few persons living therein who follow fishing.

COUNTY SLAGO.

In this county the sum available was £453. There were 27 applications received amounting to £438. There were only 20 Loans recommended amounting to £376, and out of these there were afterwards cancelled 4 Loans, amounting to £71, leaving the sum actually advanced for the year only £305. The Loans ranged from £5 to £20. The information I received with respect to the other applications did not warrant me in recommending Loans to be made.

Generally speaking the Loans have proved very useful though the fishing was bad. Many of the borrowers could not have carried on any fishing without them unless they had recourse to the Loan Offices at a most ruinous rate of interest.

On the whole, the Loans made were fairly expended.

COUNTY MAYO.

In this county the amount available was only £626.

There were 148 applications received, amounting to £2,153 5s. Out of these there were 54 loans recommended, amounting to £642. Three of them were afterwards cancelled, leaving the amount actually advanced only £617. The loans ranged from £5 to £21.

In a number of cases these loans have proved of great benefit to the fishermen. It has been stated to me by many of them that they would have been unable to carry on their fishing operations if they had not received them. The severity of the weather along the coast for the greater part of the year prevented them reaping as much advantage as they otherwise would have done. With the exception of a few cases I have not been able as yet to investigate the manner in which the loans this past year have been expended, but this shall be done with as little delay as possible. In all cases where I am not perfectly satisfied that the money has been applied for the purposes for which it was lent, I recommend the loans to be recalled and immediate payment of the entire amount required.

COUNTY LIMERICK.

The sum available for this county was £613. No applications for loans were received. It can hardly be called a maritime county. There are no sea fishermen living in the county. The fishing generally followed by the Limerick fishermen is for salmon, for which no loans are recommended.

COUNTY CLARE.

In this county there was available a sum of £364. There were 81 applications received, amounting to £1,101 5s. Out of these 32 loans were recommended, amounting to £376. There was one loan afterwards cancelled, amounting to £12, so that the entire amount advanced was £364. The loans ranged from £5 to £30.

I was obliged to recommend the withdrawal of loans in 8 cases, amounting to £90, in consequence of the money not having been fairly applied to the purposes for which it was lent. I have over and over again cautioned the people borrowing against taking the loans and applying the money afterwards to other objects. It entails hereafter on themselves and their sureties misfortune and loss, for in many cases it is with the greatest difficulty and under the most disadvantageous terms they are enabled to get together the entire amount of their loans when demanded from them, on its being ascertained that the money was not properly applied, while if the terms of their contracts are strictly adhered to the repayments of their loans by easy instalments extending over a period of years will only be a light matter to most of them.

The loans made in 1875 and 1876 were fairly applied, but in 1877 the fishermen began to think that as they had received for some years loans from the Trustees for bettering the condition of the Poor in Ireland, and had never been called on to account for their proper expenditure, and were allowed to expend the money in any way they pleased, though lent for fishing purposes, they would not be pressed by us to account for their proper expenditure. I found this feeling pervaded amongst the greater number of the people, and it was with some difficulty the proper expenditure was enforced during the past year. I could not succeed in obtaining a proper expenditure of the loans in those cases recalled, and was therefore reluctantly obliged to recommend immediate repayment of the entire sums. I found in this county a case where a man who had obtained a loan from us in 1875 and repaid it, applied to the Trustees for a fresh loan, and on being asked why he did not apply again for another loan out of this fund, his answer was "that he found he could get it from the Trustees on giving good security for the repayment, and he would not be obliged as he had been with us to give any account of the manner in which he had expended it." The Trustees have since come to a resolution not to make any loans in counties where this fund is available, until it had been all expended, and this will have a salutary effect, and prevent in a great measure loans being misapplied.

In many cases in this county the loans have proved of incalculable benefit, particularly when the mackerel and herrings set in when the people who generally follow farming pursuits are unable to go after them. In some places as much as from £20 to £40 worth of herrings or mackerel have been taken in three or four nights' fishing this last season by crews who had obtained loans of from £12 to £16.

COUNTY KERRY.

From that part of this county under my charge there were only two applications received for loans amounting to £42. From the information I received I could not recommend a loan to be made in either case.

GENERAL REMARKS.

On the whole the Act of Parliament is working well, but it requires great circumspection in making loans, and afterwards in seeing that they are not applied to other than fishery purposes, which, I am sorry to think, is the tendency amongst borrowers. In every case in which I have recommended loans I have personally investigated in the locality all the circumstances connected with each. The investigations into the proper application of the money are even more urgently required, as in most cases the parties borrowing are able to give ample security for the repayment of the instalments.

I think still that in many cases it would have been much better to have given the amount of the loans in fishing gear rather than in money. But this we have been precluded from doing by the Orders in Council, under which we act in administering this fund.

There are overdue in my district the following instalments of loans :—

County.	Loan made in	Name of borrower.	Amount due.	Instalments due.
Mayo, . . .	1875.	H. Monaghan, . . .	£ 4 18 0	August, 1876, and February and August, 1877.
" . . .	"	P. Loftus, . . .	3 10 0	February and August, 1877.
" . . .	1876.	T. Reilly, . . .	1 11 2	January, 1877.
" . . .	"	J. O'Malley, . . .	4 4 0	April and October, 1877.
" . . .	"	D. Reilly, . . .	1 8 0	July, 1877.
Sligo, . . .	1875.	T. Donlevy, . . .	2 12 6	November, 1877.
" . . .	"	J. Curvey, . . .	2 1 6	December, 1877.
Clare, . . .	"	P. Boyle & P. Halahan, . . .	1 1 6	September, 1877.
" . . .	1877.	D. Crowe, . . .	1 8 0	December, 1877.
Galway, . . .	1876.	M. Barrett, . . .	1 15 0	"
" . . .	"	J. Lacey, . . .	2 19 6	"
" . . .	"	T. O'neary, . . .	1 15 0	"
" . . .	"	J. King, . . .	2 16 0	"
" . . .	"	J. Toole, . . .	3 10 0	"

My colleague, Mr. Blake, kindly undertook for me as long as I was unable from pressure of other business, to attend to it, the administration of the fund in the County of Galway, which is included in the district under my charge, and his report thereon will be found in another place.

The security given in each case is reported to me by the best local authorities to be ample, and I think the repayments ought to be rigidly enforced. I believe the delay in doing this does not arise from the want of action on the part of the Board of Works, who are alone charged with the issues and repayments of monies, and from whose Accountant we have invariably received most cordial assistance, but from the inactivity of some of the local authorities in whose hands is placed the recovery of these sums.

MAJOR HAYES' REPORT.

Division extending from SLEA HEAD in the County of KERRY in the west to WICKLOW HEAD in the east, and including eight fishery districts—viz., No. 7, KILLARNEY; No. 6^b, KENMARE; No. 6^a, BANTY; No. 6^c, SKIBBEREEN; No. 5, CORK; No. 4, LISMORE; No. 3, WATERFORD; and No. 2, WEXFORD, which embrace the whole or portions of the following counties, viz.:—KERRY, CORK, WATERFORD, TIPPERARY, LIMERICK, KILKENNY, CARLOW, WEXFORD, QUEEN'S COUNTY, KING'S COUNTY, KILDARE, and WICKLOW.

No. 7. KILLARNEY DISTRICT.

It is reported that the quantity both of Spring salmon and peale captured in the district was greater in 1877 than in the previous year, although in the Waterville River the take was not so good.

The improvement is attributed to more efficient protection.

The stock of breeding fish on the spawning beds is stated to have been greater than in 1876.

The size of both salmon and peale was in the average also greater.

The rod fishings are increasing in value year by year.

The close season order which we made in December, 1875, changing the period at which angling commenced in the River Maime, from 1st March to 10th April, is reported as having had the desired effect of preventing the destruction of large quantities both of salmon fry and of kelts or spent fish, which had regularly occurred in previous years.

The greater part of the salmon captured in this district is exported to England, but I am glad to say that the local consumption is steadily increasing.

The table of close seasons will be found in the Appendix, pp. 68 and 69; and the By-laws in force relating to the district—viz., those of the 27th October, 1858, the 8th February, 1865, the 2nd March, 1870, and the 13th February, 1871, at page 20 of same.

The engines licensed and in use for the capture of salmon in 1877 were 111 salmon rods, 4 cross lines, 66 draft nets, 2 boxes or cribs, producing with the amount received upon the per-centage on Poor Law Valuation a sum for purposes of protection of £405 5s. as compared with £404 16s. for the previous year.

Offences against the Fishery Laws were less in 1877 than in 1876, there having been but 46 prosecutions at Petty Sessions in the former as against 90 in the latter year.

Of the 46 prosecutions, 31 ended in convictions, the remaining 15 were dismissed.

The state of the fisheries of the Killarney district I consider to be satisfactory, and I see no reason to doubt a continuance of the steady improvement which has now been going on for several years.

No. 6^a. KENMARE DISTRICT.

Extending from Crow Head to Lamb Head, in the county of Kerry.

It is exceedingly satisfactory to me to be able again to report improvement in this district. It is reported that in 1877 the fisheries were more productive than in 1876, and the quantity of fish on the spawning beds "much greater," whilst offences against the Fishery Laws are decreasing, there having been but five prosecutions at Petty Sessions during the year, all ending in convictions.

It is hoped that the pernicious system of poisoning the rivers by means of lime, &c., which prevailed hitherto, has received a salutary check by the conviction of one of the offenders and the infliction of a fine of ten pounds; by new and improved arrangements as regards the Water Bailiffs, it is believed parties committing this offence will not now easily escape detection.

The licensed engines used during 1877 were 18 salmon rods, 6 draft nets, 1 bag net, 4 sweepers, which, with the fines and per-centages upon the Poor Law Valuation, produced a revenue available for protection of £76 5s. as compared with £75 3s. 4d. for the previous year.

For table of close seasons, see Appendix, pages 68 and 69.

The artificial propagation of salmon by Richard Mahony, esq., of Drumore Castle, has been particularly successful this year. It is calculated that not more than two per cent. of the ova laid down, failed to come to maturity, and at the present time there are about 100,000 young salmon fry contained in the boxes. These will, when sufficiently grown be turned adrift into the river to provide for themselves.

It has generally been considered that in artificial propagation it was necessary that the admixture of the milt with the ova should take place in water—or at any rate that a certain portion of water should be at the time in the vessel containing the ova.

By a series of experiments Mr. Mahony has discovered that this is quite unnecessary, and in his later proceedings the milt has been added to the ova just as taken from the fish—no water being used at the moment. The result has been most satisfactory, scarcely any of the eggs proving barren.

No. 6th. BANTRY DISTRICT.

Extending from Mizen Head to Crow Head in the County of Cork.

Last year I was able to report that “the capture of Salmon in this district in 1876 more than doubled that of 1875 by nets,” and this year I am in a position to say that the capture in 1877 exceeded that of the previous year.

The quantity of fish on the spawning beds is about the same as last season.¹

A great increase in the average weight of the salmon, which is reported to have been about 9 lbs.

No offences against the fishery laws are reported to have taken place.

For hy-laws applying to this district, viz., those of 7th March 1870 and 21st June, 1871, see page 66 of Appendix, and the Close Season Table will be found at pp. 68 and 69 of the same.

Licensed engines in use in 1876—12 salmon rods, and 12 draft-nets—producing a revenue of £48; as against £52 18s. 11d. in 1875.

No. 6th. SKIBBEREEN DISTRICT.

Extending from Galley Head to Mizen Head, both in the county of Cork.

The produce of the Skibberreen District in 1877 is reported to have been less than in 1876. It is difficult to assign any cause for this, except that in the latter part of the netting season the weather was unusually dry.

The quantity of fish on the spawning beds is reported to be less than in the preceding year.

In consequence of applications from the Board of Conservators of the district, inquiries will be held as soon as other arrangements will permit into the different subjects of complaint, and it is to be hoped that such evidence may be produced as will enable us to ascertain what measures to adopt for the improvement of the fisheries.

The only hy-law in force in this district is that dated 24th February, 1874—see page 66 of Appendix, and the Close Season Tables will be found at pp. 68 and 69 of the same.

Licensed engines in 1877—5 salmon rods, 18 draft-nets, producing £59—which with £8 14s. 4d. received for fines, amounted to £67 14s. 4d.; as against £64 7s. 4d. for 1876.

No. 5. CORK DISTRICT.

Extending from Ballycotton Head to Galley Head, both in the county of Cork.

The salmon fisheries of the Cork district during 1877 were more productive than in 1876, and the quantity of breeding fish on the spawning beds is reported to have been much greater.

The size of the salmon has also increased—the average weight being from 12 to 14 lbs.—whilst the average in 1876 was from 11 to 13.

The rod fishings are reported to be steadily increasing in value.

In my report for 1876 I referred to the subject of “drift-net fishing,” which had been but recently introduced into the Lee—in the following words; conveying the opinion of myself and my colleagues—“if drift-net fishing continued, it would lead to a greater capture of fish than the rivers could safely bear; that a sufficient stock to provide future supplies would not be allowed to reach the upper waters; that the proprietors of these upper waters, upon whom much depends in the way of preservation, would become disgusted and cease to take that active interest which they had been doing for several years past; and that the end would be, the fisheries would again become of as little value as they were a few years ago.”

The hy-law which we prepared, in consequence to prohibit this mode of fishing throughout the district, having been objected to by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in consequence of its operations extending to certain parts of the sea coast as well as the several estuaries; we prepared separate by-laws for the estuaries of the Lee, the Argideen and Bandon rivers, prohibiting the use of this description of net for the capture of salmon within certain limits therein named. I am exceedingly glad to say, that these by-laws are now in operation, having been approved by the Lords Justices and the Privy Council on 25th June last.

The other by-law to which I referred in that report, was one to guard as much as possible against violations of the weekly close time, by prohibiting salmon-nets from being kept on board boats, within certain limits during that time. I am also glad to be able to say, that this by-law was approved of by the Lord Lieutenant in Council on 25th February last, and is now in operation.

These by-laws, with others in force in the district, will be found at page 65 of this report. I have not any doubt but that they will prove of very great benefit to the salmon fisheries, and that this will be shown from year to year by increased productiveness.

The Cork Anglers' Club is still continuing its useful work in co-operating with the Board of Conservators to put down poaching, and it is satisfactory to know that offences against the Fishery Laws are decreasing.

For Tables of Close Seasons, see pp. 68 and 69 of Appendix.

During the past close season, from 15th December, 1877, to 20th February, 1878, H.M. Gunboat *Orcell* was stationed in the Lee to aid in the suppression of the systematic poaching, which always prevails wherever an opportunity offers; her presence was most beneficial; but notwithstanding all precautions, I believe many salmon were illegally captured.

The following licensed engines were used during the season of 1877—286 salmon rods, 1 cross line, 66 draft-nets, 18 drift-nets, 1 bag-net, 1 stake-weir; producing a revenue of £580—which with £98 18s. 3d. for fines and sale of forfeited engines, and £163 4s. 7d. subscriptions, amounted to £842 3s. 3d.; as against £613 3s. 11d. in 1876; but it should be noticed that the increased subscriptions referred to were to cover the expenses of counsel, witnesses, &c., in supporting one of the by-laws before the Privy Council, which was appealed against.

That the fisheries of the Cork district have much improved, and are still improving there cannot be a doubt—indeed this is generally admitted.

As the amount of money paid year by year for License Duties may be taken as one proof of prosperity, I append the following memorandum, showing the sums received during the past fifteen years, in five-yearly periods, thus:—

From 1863 to 1867 inclusive, amount received	£3,071	0	0
1868 to 1872	£9,134	4	0
1873 to 1878	£5,113	2	2

the last five years producing nearly £1,000 more than the preceding five.

No. 4. LISMORE DISTRICT.

Extending from Ballycotton, in the County of Cork, to Helvieck Head, in the County of Waterford.

In my report for 1876 I mentioned that as the great bulk of the fish captured in this district passes through the hands of various merchants, I was unable definitely to ascertain the precise capture, but I have received information upon which I can rely that the take of fish in the tidal waters in 1877 exceeded that in 1876 by 20 per cent., and the rod fishing also was satisfactory.

I regret to learn, however, that many full fish have been taken by rods, in the 12 days in October, which were added to the open season by our order of December, 1875; previously to that date all salmon and trout fishings ended on the 30th September.

Whilst wishing as far as possible to secure to the anglers as much fishing as the circumstances of the district will fairly permit, I cannot refrain from saying that I regard it as a most unjustifiable and unsportsmanlike practice to take fish in this condition, and whenever we may again hold investigations into the close season question I shall feel it my duty to institute most searching inquiries as to the continuance of this practice, and to do all in my power to stop it.

I should regret if, from what I have stated, I should be taken as wishing to convey that this killing of full spawning fish is the habitual practice of the anglers upon the Blackwater; my remarks only apply to those who, as "pot-fishers," consider it sportsmanlike and justifiable to take everything in the shape of a fish they can catch, but I believe that this practice is confined to but a small number.

Offences against the Fishery Laws I am sorry to say are reported to be increasing and certainly the number of prosecutions and convictions during 1877 is formidable.

There were 57 prosecutions instituted by the Board of Conservators, the result of which was that 51 persons were convicted and fined, the other cases were withdrawn or dismissed.

By the Constabulary there were 25 prosecutions, 23 of which were successful.

During the year, upon the application of the Board of Conservators, we held an inquiry at Youghal and Lismore into the operation of the Drift Net Fishing, which

it was alleged acted injuriously upon the general fisheries of the district. As the evidence submitted was not sufficiently distinct, we adjourned the inquiry to enable the different parties interested to bring forward further evidence, and the question came on again for hearing and decision the early part of this month. The result is that a by-law is in preparation which it is hoped will be found to meet the necessities of the case.

I regret that in this as in several other districts in Ireland where valuable several proprietary fisheries exist, the amount which should be levied upon the Poor Law Valuation of such fisheries, viz., 10 per cent., is not sufficiently looked after and recovered, and brought to the credit of the Board of Conservators. If more energetic action in this matter be not adopted, some special measures will have to be devised to remedy this neglect.

NO. 3. WATERFORD DISTRICT.

Extending from Helvie Head, in the County of Waterford, to Kila Bay (east of Bannow Bay), in the County of Wexford.

The accounts from this district are very satisfactory. The capture in the tideway both of salmon and pease exceeded the quantity taken in 1876 considerably, the stock of breeding fish on the spawning beds was abundant, and the size of the fish is increasing.

At the same time considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed by the Conservators of the upper tidal waters of the Nore and Barrow, who affirm that the quantity of fish reaching their waters is decreasing; this they allege is caused by the increase of drift nets on the lower fisheries.

As in the Lismore district, we held a public inquiry in the month of August last, extending over two days at New Ross and Waterford, to ascertain whether or not these allegations were well founded.

We were compelled to adjourn the inquiry for the purpose of investigating the question thoroughly, as full information was not brought before us at the time, to enable us to decide the question. Having however, during this month, concluded the inquiry, we have found it necessary to prepare a by-law, restricting the operation of the drift nets to the wider reaches of the tidal waters, which in due course will be submitted for approval to the Lord Lieutenant in Council.

The red fishings are reported to be increasing in value, and they are much sought after, especially on the Suir; indeed it is now very difficult to find any that are unlet.

During the year, 24 prosecutions for fishing offences were made on the part of the Conservators, and 52 by the Constabulary; of the former, 22 ended in convictions, and of the Constabulary prosecutions 51. The remaining three were dismissed.

The by-laws in force in the district, viz., that of 5th May, 1866, the 7th July, 1870, and 17th August, 1875, will be found in the Appendix, and the close season Tables in same.

NO. 2. WEXFORD DISTRICT.

Extending from Wicklow Head, in the County of Wicklow, to Kila Bay (east of Bannow Bay), in the County of Waterford.

The capture of spring salmon in 1877, is reported as much about the same as in 1876, but the quantity of pease taken much greater; the stock of breeding fish on the spawning beds was also reported as much in excess of that in 1876.

The size of the fish is increasing.

Offences against the fishery laws are decreasing.

In consequence of an application for a change of season, we hold inquiries into the subjects during the month of December last. At present we do not propose to make any change.

The order of December, 1873, therefore, still remains in force.

The by-laws in force in the district, viz., that of the 25th March, 1854, two of the 26th October, 1870, and one of the 15th February, 1875, will be found at page 65 of Appendix, and the close season table at pp. 68, 69 of same.

Concluding Observations.

The season of 1877 was satisfactory, and the quantity of salmon supplied to the markets considerably more than in the previous year.

It may not be out of place here as illustrating the beneficial results of the Act of 1863 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106—to show the increased number of men to which the salmon fish-

eries now give employment as compared with the year previous to the passing of the Act, and also the amount received for License Duties, &c. in the two years named.

Thus in 1862 there were 9,090 persons employed. Amount received £3,416.

In 1877 " 11,578 " " £3,754.

Showing an increase of 2,488 " " £1,338

From the date of my first connexion with the Fishery department, now extending over nine years, to the present time I have been strongly impressed with the fact, that in order to do full justice to and properly develop our salmon fisheries, a much greater amount of funds than has yet been available for protection would be required. I have touched upon this subject in various reports, and very fully in that for 1875—from which the following is an extract.

* A great deal may be done by a revision of the license duties, as under the present rates as fixed by statute I do not consider they produce nearly as much as they ought to do—several of the engines used in large numbers being too lightly taxed.

"In 1848 the Act 11th and 12th Vic., c. 93, was passed. Under this Boards of Conservators were first formed, and certain license duties fixed, the maximum charge on each kind of engine not to exceed the following:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Single salmon rods	1	0	0	Bag nets	5	0	0
Cross lines and rods	2	0	0	Fly nets	5	0	0
Snarp nets	1	10	0	Stake nets or stake weirs (Scotch)	15	0	0
Draft nets or seines	3	0	0	Head weir	0	0	0
Drift nets	3	0	0	For every box, crib, or cruiwe, ardrum net	5	0	0
Trawled nets for pollen	1	10	0	Gap, eye, or basket for eels	1	0	0
Pole nets	3	0	0				

"After fifteen years' experience it was found to be necessary to increase the maximum rate upon certain engines; and by the Act 26th and 27th Vic., chap. 114, which was passed in 1863, the following changes were made:—

"License duty on bag nets increased from £5 to £10; fly nets from £5 to £10; stake nets, or stake weirs, Scotch, from £15 to £30; for every box, crib, or cruiwe from £5 to £10. Thirteen years have elapsed since this change was made, and I consider that the time has come when a further change might fairly be made.

"The drift and draft nets generally are far too lightly taxed for their power of capture. I do not say that they are invariably so; but when it is known that in some cases the latter, at a single draft of the net, will take fish by the hundred, it is evident that a higher rate of duty might fairly be assessed.

"When we came into office in 1868, we found that single rod licenses in thirteen districts were issued at 10s. per rod, and in the remaining eight districts at £1. They are now, and have been for some time issued at the maximum rate of £1 throughout Ireland, which is, in my opinion, a fair rate; but as compared with a £3 license for a drift or a draft net, or 30s. license for a snarp net, quite too high.

"Fixing a higher maximum rate of license duty upon certain engines (which can only be done by Act of Parliament) would not necessarily lead to an increase upon any particular engine, unless the peculiar circumstances prevailing in a locality would justify it. The Act itself would only provide that certain engines should not be taxed at a higher rate than that specified, leaving it to Boards of Conservators to say what the proper amount (not exceeding that fixed by the Act) should be; and the Conservators, by the fact of their residence in the locality, should be in a position to know what would be fair and just; but even when a rate has been so fixed by them, it does not become operative until sanctioned by the Inspectors."

I cannot too strongly direct the attention of the authorities to the foregoing, as the principal point which requires to be looked to at present, if we are to hope for a more rapid and substantial improvement in this valuable branch of industry and food supply.

The enforcement of payment of the amounts due on account of the Poor Law Valuation, viz., 10 per cent., still continues to be largely neglected, and considerable sums of money are thus lost. I fear that this will continue until means are devised by which Boards of Conservators are compelled to take stringent measures for the recovery of the amounts due. In fact, in reference to this and also to other matters of considerable importance, I am convinced that it would be of vast advantage if some controlling power were provided to secure that the various Boards of Conservators should strictly carry out the intentions of the Acts for the improvement of the fisheries, and on this point many conservators have expressed themselves as coinciding in my views.

At present in some districts a great part of the funds, which should be devoted to protecting the breeding streams during the spawning months, are expended in watching the fisheries in the tidal waters; this should be prevented as much as possible, and no more than is absolutely required ought to be thus expended.

But it may be alleged that if the weir proprietors are not closely watched the weekly close time will not be observed. I think a very simple remedy might be devised, viz., make the penalty for illegally fishing a weir very severe, and on a repetition of the offence give power to suppress it altogether; and I venture to say that no weir proprietor for a little present gain will permit a valuable property to be risked in this way. As a matter of course to carry out my suggestion legislation would be necessary, but I am

satisfied that the advantages to be gained by it are so apparent, that it would be easily carried, and I believe the weir owners themselves would in reality be very glad to have such a law enacted.

I must not conclude without bearing testimony to the great advantages derived by the fisheries from the assistance of the Royal Irish Constabulary especially since special orders to enforce the Fishery Acts were issued by the present Inspector General in 1876.

It is also necessary that I should not omit to notice the action of the Coast Guard who, as a rule, render most ready and valuable assistance.

JOS. HAYES.

MR. BLAKE'S REPORT.

DIVISION extending from WICKLOW HEAD to MULLAGHMORE, County SLIGO, embracing in whole or part the Counties of WICKLOW, DUBLIN, KILDARE, KING'S COUNTY, MEATH, WESTMEATH, LOUTH, CAVAN, LONGFORD, MONAGHAN, DOWN, ARMAGH, ANTRIM, LONDONDERRY, FREEMANagh, TYRONE, DONEGAL, LEITRIM, and SLIGO, and including the eight DISTRICTS of DUBLIN, DROGHEDA, DUNDALK, BALLYCASTLE, COLERAINE, LONDONDERRY, LETTERKENNY, and BALLYSHANNON.

DUBLIN DISTRICT

Extends from Wicklow Head to Skerries, county Dublin, embracing in part or whole the counties of Wicklow, Dublin, Kildare, and Meath.

CLOSE SEASONS.

Tidal waters.—From Howth to Dalkey Island—Between 15th August and 1st of February. For remainder of district—Between 15th September and 2nd March.

Fresh Water—Same. Angling with cross lines—Same. Angling with single rod and line—Between 31st October and 1st February.

By Laws.—River Liffey.

Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch salmon with any net of greater length than 350 yards between Island-Bridge weir and a line drawn due north from Poolbeg Lighthouse.

Permitting the use of nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot for the capture of salmon or trout between Dalkey Island and Wicklow Head.

Engines used in district in 1877:—109 salmon rods, 2 cross lines, 14 draft nets.

Receipts:—Salmon rods, £109; cross lines, 24; draft nets, £42; fines, £4 13s 1d. Total, £159 13s. 8d., as compared with £163 9s. 4d in 1876.

One Salmon taken at Poolbeg weighed 40 lbs., average size 10 lbs.; Pease 5½ lbs. Highest price 4s., lowest 8d., average 1s. 6d. per lb.

The capture of Salmon and Grilse were fully double that of the preceding year. "The extraordinary increase in the productiveness of the Salmon waters of this district," the Clerk of the Conservators, in the replies to the annual queries, sent out by this department, mainly attributes to his "unremitting vigilance for the past seven years, in frequently visiting the several parts of the districts where Salmon were likely to be taken, and which deterred attempts at illegal fishing;" he, however, adds, in allusion to 1877, "the very great capture of Salmon was owing to the early freshes in the rivers." Owing to want of funds the protection is very inadequate.

In addition to the Clerk, who acts as Inspector of Water Bailiffs, only one Bailiff is employed by the Board.

The Earl of Meath employs one at Bray, two are paid for to watch the river between Celbridge and Lucan by Mr. Cane, and the Swords Angling Club employ two near Malahide.

The late order by the Inspector General to the Constabulary directing them to enforce, as far as possible the fishery laws, will prove of great value in this and other districts.

A recent inspection of the Poolaphuca Cascade strengthens the opinion that the construction of a passage for Salmon to the water above the highest fall might be accomplished, at a cost which would be amply repaid by the opening up of many miles of good spawning ground, now inaccessible.

When the pollutions which now render the Liffey within the City boundary, so prejudicial to the life of everything between or beside its banks are abated, there will be a strong inducement to the lovers of sport, as well as to those who follow fishing as a livelihood, to raise the necessary funds for fish passages on the two falls at Poolaphuca, which, with the purification of the river, would render the Liffey, for its size, one of the best producers of Salmon in Ireland.

The construction of a fish pass on the Bray River, due chiefly to generosity of one proprietor, will, it is expected, considerably increase the quantity of White Trout in that locality. There has been an increase of prosecutions by the Constabulary for offences against the fishery laws. No prosecution on the part of the Conservators.

At considerable pains on the part of this department the accounts of the district have been put into regular order, and the Clerk fully instructed in a better system of keeping them than the one hitherto pursued.

DROGHEDA DISTRICT

Extends from Skerries, county Dublin, to Clogher Head, county Louth, and embraces portions of the counties of Dublin, Louth, King's County, Meath, Westmeath, and Cavan.

Close Seasons.

For all Engines—Between 4th August and 12th February.

No By-Laws.

Engines in use in the district in 1877:—67 salmon rods, 5 cross lines, 3 snap nets, 48 draft nets, 5 fixed engines, 43 eel nets.

Receipts for licence duties:—Single rods, £87; cross lines, £10; snap nets, £4 10s.; draft nets, £144; eel nets, £43; fixed engines, £50; produce of fines and forfeited engines, £4 7s. 6d. Total revenue, £322 17s. 1d., against £335 17s. 6d. in 1876.

Average size of salmon, 13 lbs.; peals, 5 lbs.

Highest price, 3s.; lowest, 7d.; average, 1s. 3d.

The capture was far beyond the average, in consequence of the abundance of water.

The amount of breeding fish observed in rivers far beyond the previous year.

The size of fish rather less than in 1876.

Offences against the fishery laws are stated to be diminishing.

Two prosecutions by Board and one by Constabulary.

Fourteen Bailiffs employed by the Conservators and one by private individuals.

As stated in my last Report, it would be most necessary to have a more frequent inspection of the Water Bailiffs, especially in the Upper Waters. The money so expended would be well laid out in the interest of the fisheries.

DUNDALK DISTRICT

Extends from Clogher Head, county Louth, to Donaghadee, county Down, embracing in whole or part the counties of Louth, Meath, Down, Armagh, Monaghan, and Cavan.

Close Seasons.

For tidal and fresh waters, save in Annagassan, Glyde, Dee, Fane, and their tributaries—Between 31st August and 1st April. In Glyde, Dee, and Annagassan—Between 19th August and 12th February. Fane River—Between 19th August and 1st April.

Angling with cross lines—Same as netting. Angling with single rod—11th October to 1st of March, save in Annagassan, Glyde, and Dee. In Annagassan, Glyde, and Dee—Between 30th September and 1st of February.

By-Laws.

Prohibiting to catch or attempting to catch salmon or trout with any net of greater length than 500 yards between Clogher Head and Bellagen Point, county Louth.

Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch salmon in any tidal water between Dunany Point and Soldiers' Point, county Louth, with a spear, lyster, otter, strokehaul, dree-draw, or gaff, except when the latter is used as an auxiliary with rod and line, or for removing fish from any legal weir or box by the owner or occupier thereof.

Receipts for 1877:—Angling licences, £45; draft nets, £69; bag nets, £20; head weirs, £6; eel nets, £23; besides proportions of fines, £9 0s. 9d.; rates on Poor Law

valuation of several fisheries, £9 10s.; subscription of the Drogheda Board towards cost of a water-bailiff, £6; making a total of £187 10s. 9d., against £169 16s. 9d. in 1876.

Engines used in district in 1877:—45 salmon rods, 23 draft nets, 2 bag nets, 1 head weir, 23 eel nets.

Average size of salmon, 12 lbs.; ditto pike, 6 lbs.

Highest price, 2s. 6d. per lb.; lowest, 1s.; average price, 1s. 6d.

State of the fisheries satisfactory, and gradually improving.

Capture about same as last year.

Amount of breeding fish observed considerably greater than in 1876.

Thirty-five prosecutions were instituted by the Constabulary, of which 27 were for polluting rivers by flax water. In all the latter convictions were obtained. The Conservators had eleven prosecutions, and obtained convictions in all, one of which was, however, reversed on appeal.

Much creditable vigilance appears to have been exercised by the Constabulary in suppressing flax pollutions, which hitherto proved most injurious to the rivers of the district. The bailiffs appear also to have been active in prosecuting for various offences.

A change that has been made in the superintendence of the bailiffs ought to work advantageously.

Their number is quite inadequate for the proper protection of the rivers. The highest number ever employed is only nine, reduced to five for part of the year.

As frequently stated, the productiveness of some of the rivers would be much increased, at a small cost, by constructing fish passes and repairing some of the existing ones; but as this should be done by private contributions, it is almost hopeless to expect to have the necessary funds raised, from the apathy shown by those who ought to feel interested in the improvement of the rivers.

In compliance with the Act of Parliament, requiring the Board to hand over to their successors a year's revenue, £126 10s. 4d. appears to have been lodged in Bank at close of the financial year. Although this is £60 short of the amount received, still the effort to meet the requirement will bear favourable contrast with many other districts.

BALLYCASTLE DISTRICT

Extends from Donaghadee, county Down, to Portrush, county Antrim, containing portions of the counties of Down, Antrim, and Derry.

Close Seasons.

Tidal—Between 19th August and 4th February.

Fresh Water—19th August and 1st March. Cross lines—28th September and 16th March. Single rod and line—1st November and 1st February.

Engines used in 1877—25 salmon rods, 12 draft nets, and 14 bag nets.

By-Laws—Bush River.

Repealing definition of Bush River Estuary, as fixed by late Special Commissioners on 8th February, 1864.

Receipts:—Single salmon rods, £25; draft nets, £36; bag nets, £140; fines, £7 15s.; rates on Poor Law valuation of several fisheries, £69 10s. Total £281 5s., as against £239 8s. 4d. in 1876.

Largest fish taken, 25 lbs.; average, 10 lbs. Highest price, 2s. per lb.; lowest, 8d.; average, 10d.

The capture was less than in 1876, owing to rough seas and frequent large floods in the rivers.

The amount of breeding fish observed considerable both in number and size.

The state of the fisheries appears to be satisfactory in most respects except the large amount of poaching reported to continue still in the neighbourhood of Stroudcum, notwithstanding the efforts of the water-bailiffs and the Constabulary to suppress it.

No bailiffs can be said to be employed directly by the Board, as the practice has hitherto been to give to each proprietor of fisheries a certain sum, leaving it to him to employ what bailiffs he thought proper, and requiring no account of the outlay.

In my reports for last two years I pointed out that this was likely to lead to irregularity, and suggested that each proprietor should send in receipted vouchers for what he expended, in order to have proper entries made in the books of the Board. This year the suggestion has been complied with.

With the exception of a few bag nets, the entire fisheries may be said to be concentrated in the Bush. The proprietor, Sir E. F. Macnaughton, expended this year in protection £272, besides £84 in artificial breeding, which seems to succeed better here than in most other places.

Taking into account the number of bailiffs employed (100), and the co-operation of the police, the number of prosecutions (six) appears small considering the amount of poaching said to be carried on.

The establishment of a Police Station at Strandrum during the close season has been strongly suggested as a means of checking the lawless mobs who aid the poachers, towards the expenses of which Sir E. F. Macnaughton is prepared to subscribe liberally.

COLERAINE DISTRICT

Extends from Portrush, county Antrim, to Downhill boundary, county Derry, embracing parts of the counties Monaghan, Armagh, Down, Antrim, and Derry.

Close Seasons.

Tidal portion—Between 19th August and 4th February.

Fresh Water—Between 19th August and 1st March. Angling with single rods—Between 19th October and 16th March, save Rivers Bann, Maine, Moyola, Six Mile Water, and Ballinderry—Between 31st October and 1st March. Cross lines—28th September and 16th March. Pollen fishing by trammel nets in Lough Neagh—Between 31st October and 1st February.

By-Laws.—Lough Neagh.

Prohibiting the use of draft nets for the capture of pollen.

Permitting pollen to be taken by trammel or set nets, composed of yarn of a fine texture, not less than ten hanks to the pound weight, doubled and twisted with a mesh of not less than one inch from knot to knot, between 1st February and 31st October.

Prohibiting the snatching or attempting to snatch salmon in any of the tidal or fresh waters of district.

Receipts for 1877:—Salmon rods, £96; draft nets, £129; trammel nets, £38; bag nets, £20; boxes and cribs, £40; eel nets, £168; fines, £168; Rates on Poor Law valuation, £198. Total, £1,105 8s. 2d. Receipts in 1876, £1,083 17s. 6d.

Engines used in district in 1877:—96 salmon rods, 143 draft nets, 83 trammel nets, 2 bag nets, 4 boxes, 56 eel nets.

Average size of salmon 10 lbs.; highest price, 2s. 6d. per lb.; lowest, 10d.; average, 1s. The capture on the coast less than previous year; in the Bann and other rivers greater, owing to the summer floods.

Amount of breeding fish greater in rivers than in 1876.

Offences about same as preceding year.

72 prosecutions—3 by constabulary, 70 by water-bailiffs.

Of these 20 were for flax water, 10 breaches of close season, and 42 illegal fishing.

66 water-bailiffs and 3 inspectors are employed by the conservators, and 4 for part of the year by Commissioners of Fisheries.

Owing to the alleged illegal capture of salmon in Lough Neagh by a new description of net, ostensibly used for taking eels and the taking of immature pollen, we held two meetings with a view of making by-laws and inducing the fishermen to enter into undertakings calculated to remedy the state of things complained of. It is only just to the latter to say that they showed a fair disposition to do what was required from them.

It is to be regretted that legal difficulties have prevented us up to the present from passing such by-laws as would prove effective. We trust, however, to be enabled to do so next year.

As soon as this is done strong measures should be adopted to enforce the fishery laws around the shores of Lough Neagh.

The force of water-bailiffs at present employed for the purpose is utterly inadequate. This and other causes have led to an almost total disregard of the laws by the fishermen, even to the extent of banding themselves together to resist them by violence.

REPORT OF THE

LONDONDERRY DISTRICT

Extends from Downhill boundary, county Derry, to Malin Head, county Donegal, includes parts of Derry, Donegal, and Tyrone.

Close Seasons.

Tidal—Between 31st August and 15th April.

Fresh Water—Same. Angling with cross lines—28th September and 15th April.

Angling with single rod—Between 15th October and 1st March.

By-Laws.

Permitting the use of nets for capture of fish other than salmon and trout with meshes of half an inch from knot to knot in Baronscourt Lakes and Streams.

Permitting the use of nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot in Lough Foyle and tidal parts of the river.

Receipts:—Salmon rods, £74; cross lines, £10; draft nets, £105; drift nets, £117; pole nets, £6; bag nets, £40; stake nets or weirs, £90; proportion of fines, £7 5s. 1d.; rates on Poor Law valuation on several fisheries, £95; subscription from Lessees of Irish Society, £154 19s. 1d. Total, £699 4s. 2d., against £1,163 14s. 8d. in 1876.

The Duke of Abercorn supplements the salary of the conservators' water-bailiff at Slon Mills.

Engines in use in 1876:—74 salmon rods, 5 cross lines, 35 draft nets, 39 drift nets, 3 pole nets, 4 bag nets, 3 stake nets.

Average size of salmon, 12 lbs.; peals, 7 lbs.

Highest price, 1s. 6d. per lb.; lowest, 6½d.; average, 8d.

Capture less than 1876.

Much more breeding fish in rivers this year.

Offences on the increase; although there are 180 bailiffs employed during part of the year by Conservators, and 40 by the Lessees of the Irish Society.

Of 32 prosecutions, 21 were instituted by the constabulary. In this district, as well as nearly all the others in Ulster, the great bane to the fisheries arises from flax water.

There is much complaint against the drift net fishermen of violating the weekly close season. The conservators, in conjunction with those of the Coleraine district where the practice is also complained of, at considerable expense put on a steamer this season for the purpose of enforcing the law. We strongly urge that they ought to receive more aid from the authorities, in trying to suppress this illegal and most injurious practice.

To account for the seeming difference between the receipts for 1876 and 1877, it may be well to state that the subscriptions put down in the former year from the Lessees of the Irish Society was £505, while for this year it is stated as only £154 19s. 1d. As mentioned in my last report, the £505 represented the amount paid by the lessees to the water bailiffs in their employment. In 1876 the sum stated to be paid for water bailiffs was £938 15s., while for this year it is put down at only £598 15s. 3d.

It is therefore to be presumed that the lessees this year paid something like the difference between £505 and £154 19s. direct to the water-bailiffs, instead of as last year having it appear in the account of the Board.

In the end it amounts to exactly the same thing; but adopting one mode one year and another the following causes a seeming discrepancy between the two years which it would be desirable to avoid for the future by employing some regular fixed system of keeping the accounts.

LETTERKENNY DISTRICT

Extends from Malin Head to Rossan Point, county Donegal, and comprises the greater part of the county Donegal.

Close Seasons.

Tidal Water—Between 19th August and 4th February, and one mile above tidoway, save Crana or Buncrana and Gweebarra Rivers. For Crana or Buncrana—Between 14th September and 15th April. For Gweebarra—Between 30th September and 1st April.

Fresh Water—Between 19th August and 1st March, save Crana or Buncrana River, Lennane and Gweebarra Rivers, which are the same as tidal. Angling with cross lines—Same as netting in fresh water. Angling with single rod and line—Between 1st November and 1st February; save in Buncrana. Crana or Buncrana—Between 31st October and 1st March.

No bye-laws for inland fisheries.

Receipts:—Salmon rods, £58; draft nets, £42; drift nets, £271; bag nets, £30; boxes and cribs, £20; loop nets, £3; fines, 6s. 8d.; per-centage on Poor Law valuation, £14. Total, £189 6s. 8d., against £198 6s. 8d. in 1876.

Engines in use in 1877—Salmon rods, 53; draft nets, 14; drift nets, 9; bag nets, 3; boxes, 2; loop nets, 3.

Average size of salmon, 12½ lbs.; peals, 6 lbs.

Highest price, 2s. 3d.; lowest, 9d.; average, 6d. per lb.

Production much less than in '76, owing to floods.

More breeding salmon in rivers than last year.

Offences against fishery laws said to be diminishing.

21 prosecutions took place. 14 at the instance of the constabulary, 5 on part of the Earl of Leitrim, 1 on part of the Marquis of Conyngham, 1 by Board of Conservators. Of these 8 were for permitting flax-water to run into a river frequented by salmon. The fines were only 1s. and 2s.; quite inadequate to suppress this most pernicious practice.

The prosecutions by the Earl of Leitrim were of a private character, for entering on his lands without permission for the purpose of fishing.

Only two bailiffs for watching the Swilly are directly in the employment of the Board in addition to the inspectors.

The license duty paid by proprietors of fisheries is handed back to them towards their outlay for bailiffs; 133 of the latter are sometimes employed.

Owing to the long illness of the late clerk, nothing has been done for some years in the way of superintending the affairs of the district. On the recommendation of this department, the clerkship has been combined with the inspectorship of bailiffs; this arrangement, it is expected, will work advantageously.

The funds are quite sufficient to admit of his travelling when required to the different parts of his district. In my reports for 1875 and 1876 I adverted to what I deemed to be a very irregular proceeding of the Board, contrary to my advice and remonstrance:—dividing an accumulation of £168 18s. 4d., amongst the proprietors, nearly all of whom are members of the Board. This sum should, as I stated last year, have been returned in conformity with the 8 Sec. of 13 and 14 Vic. Cap. in order that the Board might hand over to their successors a year's income.

In consequence of the above division of the funds the new Board only received £56 14s. 7d., instead of £201 3s. 10d. The mode adopted by the Board to meet the requirement of the law was quite inconsistent with its spirit, viz., by not paying the expenses incurred in 1876, and thus enabling them to hand over the year's receipts. The new Board composed, I believe, of the same persons immediately after issuing cheques for his debts of 1876. I again allude to the subject in order to point out that should what was done in 1875 and 1876 be repeated the members of the Board will be likely to incur a personal liability.

BALLYSHANNON DISTRICT

Extends from Rossan Point, county Donegal, to Mullaghmore, county Sligo.

Close seasons for tidal and fresh waters—

"Between 19th August and 1st March, save River Eke and tributaries, which is 17th September and 1st April."

For angling with single rods—

"Between 9th October and 1st March, save Bundaff, which is between 30th September and 1st February; Bandrows, between 30th September and 1st January, and, save Erne, between 30th September and 1st March."

By-Laws—

"Permitting use of nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot in tideway of River Erne.

"Repealing by-law of 24th February, 1860, prohibiting use of nets with meshes less than one inch for capture of fish of any kind on that part of the coast of the county Donegal inside or to the north-west and north of lines drawn from Rossan Point to Teelin Head, and from Teelin Head to Carrigan Head, and from Carrigan Head to Mackrean Point, all in the barony of Bannagh and county of Donegal.

"Permitting use of nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot, for capture of fish by persons having right to use nets in Lough Erne, between Eumaskillen and Belleek, between 1st May and first day of close season in each year.

"Prohibiting the capture of fish of any description with the instrument commonly called and known by the name of the Spoonbait, or any other instrument of the like nature or device, during the months of January, February, and March in each year, in that part of the River Erne situated between the Falls of Belleek and a line drawn due south across the river, from the point of Castlehillwell demesne, by the eastern point of the Muckinsh, or White Island, to the opposite bank, all in the county of Fermanagh.

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* Permitted use of nets for the capture of fish with meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the net is wet), within so much of the River Bony Water, or Inver, in the county of Donegal, as lies above the mouth of said river as defined."

The engines used were:—115 salmon rods; 10 cross lines; 47 draft nets; 2 pole nets; 1 stake net; 4 boxes or cribs; 29 gaps or eyes for eels. Proportion of fines, £15 10s. 0d.; per centage on Poor Law reduction, £15 10s. 0d.; total receipt, £401 10s. 0d.; revenue in 1876, £598.

Average size of salmon, 13lbs., peals, 5½lbs. Highest price, 2s. 6d., lowest, 10d., average, 1s. 6d. per lb. General state of fisheries, good. Capture about same as in 1876. Breeding fish observed in rivers about the same.

Twelve prosecutions by Conservators and one by Constabulary. Offences against the fishery laws on the increase. With 200 bailiffs employed by Conservators and a few by private individuals, together with the increased aid afforded by the Constabulary, there seems to be sufficient means, if judiciously used, to prevent an increase of breaches of the law.

The Conservators justly remark that the fines inflicted on persons allowing flax water to flow into the rivers are so small as to have no effect in preventing such pollution.

Concluding Remarks.

Almost everything I could say on the subject of the inland fisheries is contained in my Reports for some years back.

They are capable of vastly increased development by more protection and greater facilities for enabling breeding fish to ascend to the upper waters. Apathy, jealousy of rival interests, and want of sufficient liberality in contributing to aid protection and production, are the causes which chiefly prevent this great source of amusement, employment, and food, from being more than doubled.

When it is considered how much might be accomplished in many instances at a trifling outlay, it is to be deplored that some means not open to objection cannot be devised to meet the cost.

An increased license duty on fixed and other engines in proportion to capture, and a reasonable subsidy from riparian owners deriving benefit from rivers flowing through their properties, are amongst the means of raising funds which suggest themselves.

In the northern counties, where flax water has proved so deadly, the minimum penalty ought to be largely increased. In most cases the too small fines usually inflicted have no effect in deterring.

Fish and flax might thrive together if the growers were compelled to adopt precautions, involving but little trouble. Increased powers ought to be conferred on the Inspectors—particularly to give them a veto on all appointments made by Conservators, and to enable them to dismiss employees of Boards when deemed necessary.

They should also, in my opinion, be made *ex-officio* members of all Boards, as amongst other advantages there would be more chance of a quorum being formed on occasions when they could attend. It now sometimes happens that when an Inspector at some trouble attends a Board meeting no business can be proceeded with, for want of the requisite number.

Disputes arising about the election of Conservators should be decided by the Inspectors, instead of its being necessary, as at present, to resort to the Court of Queen's Bench.

JOHN A. BLAKE

MR. BRADY'S REPORT.

ON DIVISION OF IRELAND extending from DUNMORE HEAD, in the county of Kerry, to MULLAGHMORE, in the county of Sligo, embracing in whole or part the counties of Kerry, Clare, Limerick, Tipperary, King's, Queen's, Galway, Longford, Westmeath, Roscommon, Leitrim, Mayo, Cavan, and Sligo; and including the districts of LIMERICK, GALWAY, BALLINAKILL, BANGOR, BALLINA, and SLIGO.

No. 8, or LIMERICK DISTRICT.

From Dunmore Head, in the county of Kerry, to Hag's Head, in the county of Clare, and includes all that part of the country, the waters of which flow into the sea coast between those points.

The take of salmon in some localities in this district during the past year was more, and in others less, than in 1876, but on the whole both years were equally productive.

The quantity of fish actually captured cannot be ascertained as there is an unwillingness on the part of both owners and lessees of fisheries to allow their capture to be known.

It is, however, stated, that taking an average of five years, the quantity of salmon captured has increased.

The engines fishing on the public rights in the tidal waters have increased in number again this year.

From the persons who use nets in the tidal waters no reliable statement can be obtained of the quantity of fish taken during any season.

The angling in the celebrated Castleconnell waters was a little less than in preceding year. Reliable reports of the quantity of fish captured in these waters have been received, and from them a slight falling off is observable, but it has been stated that this did not arise from any scarcity of fish.

The rivers generally have been so swollen during the close season that no observations could be made as to quantity of breeding fish as compared with other years.

Nothing has been done to bring into cultivation or improve the many tributaries to the River Shannon or other rivers in the district, which might with an expenditure of money be made productive. In former reports I referred to this matter fully, and that this could only be carried out by co-operation amongst the proprietors along their banks. The funds of the district are wholly inadequate for the proper protection of the fisheries, even as they exist at present, of this very large district, and it is difficult to say how they could be equitably augmented unless by putting increased license duty on some of the engines in the tideway.

On the application of the Conservators, meetings have been held during the past year, to enquire into the propriety of prohibiting drift net fishing in certain parts of the River Shannon and in Clonderlaw Bay, and after receiving a great mass of evidence on the subject, we were unanimously of opinion, that no case was made out calling for our intervention by the imposition of any further restrictions than those fixed by our bye-laws made in November, 1874. Since then a difficulty has arisen as to the operation of one of the clauses of these bye-laws which prohibited the use of drift nets within the line of low water mark of ordinary spring tides below or seaward of a line drawn across the River Shannon from Aughinish Point to Kildysart.

It was contended before the Magistrates at Petty Sessions that this restriction was confined to the River Shannon and did not extend to Clonderlaw Bay. The Magistrates took this view of the case and dismissed certain complaints brought by the Board of Conservators for an alleged infringement of the law. By some fatality the proper steps were not taken in time to test the accuracy of this view of the law by an appeal to either the Quarter Sessions or the Court of Queen's Bench. The Board have since called on us to amend the law by prohibiting them within certain distances of high water mark in this Bay. It must form the subject of enquiry during the spring. More pressing business on the Department prevented the matter being taken up before the fishing season opened.

In the River Deel or Askeaton a bye-law has been made, after enquiry, prohibiting

the use of all nets for capture of salmon or trout; the river being more naturally adapted for sport and purposes of reproduction than for netting. It is a valuable feeder to the commercial fisheries of the Shannon. A few years back, nothing was thought of this river until a few gentlemen took its protection in hands, and made improvements in the several obstructions which impeded the free ascent of the fish. They are now beginning to reap the reward of their outlay and perseverance in protection, one gentleman having killed to his own rod in a few hours on the first day of the present season 11 spring salmon.

The fish pass built under the design of our engineer, Mr. Gray, at Rathcoale, is reported as a great success. The cost of this pass alone was £150, all of which was defrayed by the gentlemen to whom I have referred.

Complaints having been made of the serious diminution of fish, especially trout, in Lough Derg, and permission requested for the use of a small meshed net for the capture of bream, perch, pike, &c., meetings were held on the subject round the Lough. The evidence proved that since the use of nets with meshes less than seven inches round was prohibited by the statute in 1845, the fishing was getting worse year by year, and it was attributed to the great increase of perch, bream, and pike which prey on the young trout. Before that Act a great number of nets were used in the Lough and large quantities of these fish were captured. The result of the enquiries was to issue a by-law permitting a one inch meshed net not exceeding twelve yards in length to be used for the capture of any kind of fish other than salmon or trout; and, to protect the trout fisheries, a further by-law prohibiting the use of nets (except eel nets) between eight o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning.

The subject of netting at night a short distance above the tideway of the Shannon, which has been much complained of, has received our careful consideration; but we have no power to interfere. The boundary between the tidal and fresh waters of the river has been defined at a place called Corbally Mill Dam. On the north side there is a space above the dam for about a mile in length, which, though in freshwaters, does not appear to be claimed by any one as a several fishery to the middle of the stream. On the opposite side on the other half of the stream, a several fishery is claimed, which extends from the dam along the south bank of the river for about 5 miles. In this portion of the river, as well as that on the opposite bank, extending upwards from the bounds of that portion which is not claimed as a several fishery, netting by night is carried on. The 24th sec. 26 and 27 v., c. 114, prohibits the use of nets for salmon and trout in the freshwater portion of any river, as defined between 8 o'clock p.m., and 6 o'clock a.m., except so far as the same may have heretofore been used within the limits of a several fishery next above the tidal flow. It was considered that as a space of freshwaters intervened between the place defined as the tidal and freshwater boundaries and the place where the first several fishery on the north bank commenced, netting was illegal between 8 o'clock p.m., and 6 o'clock a.m., in the latter fishery—although it might be legal on the south side of the river, as being the first several fishery above the tidal flow, and the right having been used before the passing of the Act. Had this contention been correct, it would have prevented the operation of nets at night in one-half the river for over 3 miles, for no nets it is stated were heretofore used in the space on the north side, immediately above the dam; the effect of which would have been to have allowed a larger stock of fish to the upper waters. We were, however, legally advised that the proper interpretation of the section was that the words "Several Fishery, next above the tidal flow," should be taken to mean a fishery which, at the time of the passing of the Act, was actually claimed and used as a several fishery; and not to be the mere patent right of fishing which a riparian proprietor may have, but did not exercise.

The case to which I referred in my last and former report of a Mill Dam having been erected on an important river in the district without having been built in such a way as to allow the free passage of fish as provided by the Act, has been heard by the Court of Queen's Bench, and it was held that according to the proper construction of the 63rd section of the Act, 5 & 6 V., c. 106, the Magistrates were right in point of law in dismissing the complaint, and that the appeal should therefore be dismissed.

The prosecution was brought by the advice and directions of the Crown Counsel, under the 63rd section, 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106. That section deals with two distinct subjects, viz., 1st, Rivers or Dams erected after the passing of the Act, and 2nd, Rivers existing at the time the passing of the Act. As to the former class the statute requires their construction, with such provision for the free passage of Salmon at all times as the Commissioners approve. The section, however, provides no summary penalty, and gives no summary jurisdiction in reference to a violation of its provisions, as to this class of offence, and that being so, an Act prohibited by a statute which provides no special

punishment is punishable only by indictment. The summary jurisdiction of magistrates under this section is confined to offences in reference to the case of Weirs existing at the time of the passing of the Act, under the circumstances specified in that section.

Our predecessors and we ourselves have enforced up to this time building of fish passes in all erections placed in rivers since the Act of 1842, wherever such have come to our knowledge; and in one case summary proceedings were taken by the advice of the then Law Officers, and after conviction being affirmed on appeal at Quarter Sessions the parties who had built the dam were obliged to build the pass. As this late decision of the Court of Queen's Bench is of great importance, we have thought it incumbent on us to submit to your Grace a statement of the case, with the view of having steps taken to enforce the law in this and other cases of a like description.

The Conservators have not the funds to undertake law proceedings, and no one will be found in the district with sufficient interest to do so, or to place themselves in the position of a public prosecutor.

The erection of dams in rivers, without leaving a sufficient passage for fish, must militate against, and in many cases would eventually destroy the fisheries of a river; the commercial interests in the tideway would suffer, and the public food of the country be seriously interfered with; it is looked upon as an offence against the public, which should be taken up by a public prosecutor. There is very little doubt that the deteriorated condition of the Salmon Fisheries of England was occasioned by the erection of dams in rivers, which in many cases effectually barred the ascent of fish to the breeding streams.

The Salmon Fisheries of Ireland are at present too valuable a commercial commodity to permit, with impunity, any infraction of the requirements of the statute, because there are no local funds available to put the law in motion.

Several fixed engines during the year were erected in the Shannon, in situations other than those marked in the certificates granted for them. The parties have been cautioned against a repetition of this offence, it being the opinion of the law officers that the establishment of fixed engines in substantially different situations from those specified in the certificates was an illegal practice.

Since the fishing season commenced we have instructed the Coast Guard to examine all the fixed engines now erected, and to report on the matter.

In cases of this nature the Board of Conservators of the district have not sufficient funds to undertake prosecutions, and have refused to do so. We have no power to compel them.

During the year we held enquiries into applications for certificates for five stake nets, to be erected in the Shannon, on sites of bag nets erected in 1862, under the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, in the cases of *Stewart v. Cubitt*, and *Reeves v. Robinson*, and in the case of *Williams v. Boyd*, in the Court of Common Pleas. In one case the certificate was refused on the grounds that it was proposed to erect a stake net on the site of one which had already been condemned by our predecessors. In three cases it was refused on the ground of the applicant not having a title under the 19th section of the Act 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, to maintain its erection. Against these decisions appeals are now pending. In the fifth case a certificate was granted, the applicant having proved to our satisfaction that the fixed net was legally erected in 1862, on the site proposed, and that it was not injurious to navigation or the public rights of fishing.

Two further applications have since been received, which must form the subject of enquiry as soon as other business will permit.

A question of considerable importance has lately arisen with respect to fishing with fixed nets. A party was summoned for having placed in the tidal parts of the River Shannon, a fixed net which had not been legally erected for catching Salmon and Trout during the open season of 1862. The summons was brought under the 4th Section of the 26 & 27 Vic., c. 114, and the defendant was fined by the justices 25 and costs. Against this decision he appealed to the Quarter Sessions and the Judge held that it was very questionable whether the penalty imposed by the 16th section of the 32 & 33 Vic., c. 92, was not in substitution of that imposed by the 4th section of the 26 & 27 Vic., c. 114, and that therefore the latter section was by implication repealed, and as there was much doubt on the point the appellant should get the benefit of it, and he reversed the conviction.

The power of magistrates to impose the penalty provided by the 16th section of the 32 & 33 Vic., c. 92, for using fixed nets without having a certificate, had already heretofore been doubted and questioned, but no authoritative decision has been made on the point.

The effect of the decision now referred to will be of serious moment in allowing fixed engines to be used with impunity.

If the owners are convicted under the 4th section of the Act, the conviction may be reversed on appeal. If the case be brought under the 16th section of the 32 & 33 Vic., c. 53, the power of the magistrates under that section is questioned, and should they convict, it might be doubtful if they could enforce their order. The Board of Conservators have not funds sufficient to try these questions of law before the higher tribunals of the country, and as they are equally applicable to every other district in Ireland, it is thought that it would be only just to have them set at rest at the public expense.

In former reports I entered into matters in detail which I believe would improve the fisheries of this district and see no reason for modifying or altering the opinions therein expressed. I think the river Shannon ought to produce a greater quantity of fish than it is stated now to produce; and a larger portion of the funds ought to be reserved by the Conservators for protecting the spawning fish in winter. This matter has been strongly urged on the Board by my colleagues and myself on more than one occasion. They have this past season adopted one of our suggestions and appointed an Inspector.

There cannot be a doubt but that more energy and activity in the discharge of their duties will be observed by the Bailiffs if a proper system of surveillance is kept up by the Inspector. If this be not done, it is only wasting so much more money. As a rule I believe the Bailiffs employed, with few exceptions, are not to be depended on.

A system much to be deprecated, and against which the Inspectors have remonstrated with the Board of Conservators, is still preserved in this district, viz., allowing tidal engines to fish for several months without having paid licence duty. It is manifestly in direct opposition to the provisions of the Act of Parliament.

During the season there were used in this district the following engines:—224 single salmon rods, 40 cross lines, 3 snap nets, 81 draft nets, 132 drift nets, 19 pole nets, 33 stake nets, 1 head weir, 9 boxes or cribs, 124 gaps or eyes for taking eels, producing a total revenue of £2,307 10s., which, though appearing a large sum, is inadequate to the requirements of this large district.

There were 68 water bailiffs during the open, and about 20 during the close season employed by the Conservators, at wages ranging from 5s. to £1 per week. Only a few employed by private individuals, and only to watch trespassers.

During the year there were 52 prosecutions by the Conservators, and 45 convictions obtained; by the Constabulary and others, with the assistance of the secretary of the Conservators, 13, of which 10 were convicted. Offences against the fishery laws appear to have diminished in this district.

The close seasons in this district are—For tidal and fresh waters:—

"Between 31st July and 12th February, save rivers Cusheen and Tributaries, and save between Kerry Head and Dunmore Head, and Loop Head and Hags Head, and all rivers running into the sea between these points.

"For Cusheen down to its mouth and Tributaries, between 31st August and 1st June; between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head, and all rivers flowing into the sea between these points, between 15th September and 1st April; between Loop Head and Hags Head, and all rivers running into the sea between these points, between 15th September and 1st May."

For angling with single rods and lines:—

"Between 30th September and 1st February, save Cusheen and Míngue rivers and their Tributaries; and save all rivers running into the sea between Loop Head and Hags Head, and between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head. For Cusheen and Tributaries, between 30th September and 10th March; for Míngue and Tributaries, between 30th September and 30th February; between Loop Head and Hags Head, between 15th September and 1st May; and between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head, between 15th September and 1st April."

The by-laws in force in the district are as follows:—

IN RIVER SHANNON:—

"Prohibiting net fishing in that part of the River Shannon between Wexley-bridge and the Railway bridge, between 1st June and 12th February.

"Fishing.—Prohibiting between the 1st day of August, or such other day as may be the first day of the close season, and the 1st day of November in each year, the use of draft nets, or any other net or nets used as a draft net, having a foot-rope and leads or weights affixed thereto, within the following limits, viz.—In that part of the River Shannon situate between the fishing weir known as the Lax Weir, and a line drawn due north and south across the said River Shannon at the western extremity of Grange Island.

"Second.—Prohibiting draft nets for the capture of fish of any kind, of a mesh less than one and three-quarter inches from knot to knot, to be measured along the side of the square, or seven inches to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the net is wet, in the tidal parts of the River Shannon, or in the tidal parts of any of the rivers flowing into the said River Shannon.

"Prohibiting the fishing for salmon or trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of twenty yards from the weir wall of Thomaberry, on the River Shannon.

"Prohibiting having nets for capture of salmon or trout on board any cot or curragh between mouth of Shannon and Wexley-bridge, in the city of Limerick, or in tidal parts of any rivers flowing into the said River Shannon between said points, between the hours of nine o'clock on Saturday morning and three o'clock

on Monday morning; or between Wellesley-bridge and the Navigation Weir at Killybeg, in the county of Clare, between eight o'clock on Saturday morning and four o'clock on Monday morning.
 "Prohibiting the shooting of fish in that part of River Shannon between Portman-bridge and Shannon-bridge."

IN RIVER SHANNON AND CLONDERLAW BAY :—

"Regulating the use of drift nets as follows :—

"FIRST.—That no drift nets of greater length than 100 yards shall be used for the capture of salmon or trout in any part of the River Shannon between Limerick and Killybeg, in the county of Clare.

"SECOND.—That no drift nets of greater length than 200 yards shall be used for the capture of salmon or trout in any other tidal waters of the River Shannon, or in Clonderlaw Bay.

"THIRD.—That no two or more drift nets shall be attached together in any way or be allowed to drift within 150 yards of each other in the River Shannon, or in Clonderlaw Bay.

"FOURTH.—That no drift nets below, or seaward of a line drawn across the River Shannon, from Asghish Point, in the county of Limerick, to Killybeg, in the county of Clare, shall be used within the line of low-water mark of ordinary spring tides.

"FIFTH.—That no drift nets shall be used in Clonderlaw Bay above a line drawn from Knock to Lockmolee, in the county of Clare.

"That no drift nets shall be used in the Rivers Maigue or Askeaton."

IN LOUGH REE :—

"Permitting the use of nets, having a mesh of five inches in the round, measured when the net is wet."

IN RIVER FERGUS :—

"Prohibiting the fishing for salmon or trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of twenty yards from the weir wall of Ennis.

"Prohibiting the use of drift nets in the tidal parts of River."

IN RIVER MAIGUE :—

"Prohibiting the use of drift nets between Ferry Drawbridge and the old bridge of Adare.

"Prohibiting use of all nets, except landing nets as auxiliary to rod and line, above Railway bridge below Adare.

"Prohibiting the use of drift nets.

"Prohibiting the shooting of fish."

IN LOUGH DERG :—

"Permitting the use of nets not exceeding twelve yards in length, with meshes of one inch from knot to knot, for the capture of fish other than salmon and trout.

"Prohibiting the use of nets (except landing nets as auxiliary to angling with rod and line) for the capture of fish other than eels, between eight o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning."

IN RIVER DEEL OF ASKEATON :—

"Prohibiting the use of drift nets.

"Prohibiting the use of all nets (except landing nets as auxiliary to angling with rod and line) for the capture of salmon or trout in that part of the river situate between Broken Bridge and the mouth of River as defined."

The principal Rivers in the Limerick District, and their seasons for Netting and Angling for Salmon and Trout, are as follows :

Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting, &c.	Angling, Stage Rod and Line.
Cashen, . . .	1st June to 31st August, inclusive.	Same as Tidal.	16th March to 30th Sept., inclusive.
Clohamo, . . .	1st April to 15th Sept., do., .	do., .	1st April to 15th Sept., do.
Deel or Askeaton, . . .	Not allowed.	do., .	1st February to 30th Sept., do.
Doombeg, . . .	1st May to 15th Sept., inclusive.	do., .	1st May to 15th Sept., do.
Ennistimon, or			Do. do.
Lahinch, . . .	Do. do., .	do., .	1st February to 30th Sept., do.
Fergus, . . .	12th Feb. to 31st July, inclusive.	do., .	20th February to 30th Sept., do.
Maigue, . . .	Do. do., .	do., .	1st February to 30th Sept., do.
Shannon, . . .	Do. do., .	do., .	

9, OR GALWAY DISTRICT.

Extends from Hag's Head in the County of Clare, to Slyne Head in the County of Galway, and includes all that part of the country, the waters of which flow into the coast between those points.

In this district the take of fish was less than in 1876—reasons unknown—great numbers came in from the sea during September and October. There are none of the disturbing elements in Galway, such as exist and are stated to have injurious effects in

other districts, such as fixed engines and drift nets. The lessees of the principal fishery at Galway use every means in their power to protect; they annually spend large sums of money in preservation, and all their operations are conducted with care and knowledge, and yet the take of fish has diminished for the last two years. The state of the fishing, generally, is, however, satisfactory, and taking an average of years the capture has improved, but not to that extent which might be looked for.

The angling on the Galway river considerably improved, the past season being greater than any since 1863, and nearly four times as much as the preceding season. The quantity of breeding fish has also increased. The average weight of the salmon is 15lbs., the peal 6lbs.

In the Ballinahinch waters again this past year, netting was not permitted. This is the second year the nets have been removed. One would naturally expect to find from this a considerable improvement in the angling, but such has not been the case.

On the application of the proprietor, and after a public enquiry, the season for angling in these waters, was extended last year to the 31st October. During the extended time thus granted, good sport was obtained, but it is feared that the fish were not in the best condition. The Ballinahinch was formerly considered to be one of the earliest rivers in Ireland. Fishing used to commence in December, but was not continued beyond August.

After two years of jubilee it will be interesting to learn if the produce of the fishery either commercially or for sport, has much increased.

Since the extension for angling was granted for Ballinahinch, application has been received for a similar extension for the Screeb, which will be inquired into during the coming season.

About 230 bailiffs are employed in the district; one-third all the year round.

A number of proprietors in this district employ bailiffs. This is an exception to the general rule throughout Ireland.

During the season the following engines were used in the district, viz.:—169 single salmon rods; 11 cross lines and rods; 2 snap nets; 14 drift nets; 4 trammel nets; 6 boxes or cribs; 20 gags or eyes for taking eels; producing a revenue of £398 12s., being an increase of £68 2s. over the preceding year.

The close seasons in force in the district are as follows:

For tidal and upper waters;—

"Between 15th August and 1st February."

For angling with single rod and line:—

"Between 15th October and 1st February, save in Caska, Doshulla, Spiddal, and Ballinahinch rivers and Tributaries, which is between 31st October and 1st February."

The by-laws in force are:—

IN GALWAY RIVER AND LOUGH CORIB AND MASK, AND TRIBUTARIES:—

"Prohibiting the use of the instrument commonly called strickland or snatch, or any other such instrument, in River Galway, Lough Corib or Mask, or their Tributaries."

"Prohibiting the snatching or attempting to snatch salmon in any tidal or fresh water in the Galway district with any kind of fish hook, covered in part or in whole with any matter or thing, or uncovered."

In Clare Galway River:—

"Prohibiting the use of nets of any kind whatsoever in any part of the rivers known as the Clare and Clare Galway or Turloughmore rivers, in the county of Galway, above the junction of the said rivers with Lough Corib, in the county of Galway."

The principal Rivers in the Galway District, and the seasons for Netting and Angling for Salmon and Trout with Single Rod and Line, are as follow:

River.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting, &c.	Angling with single Rod and Line.
Ballinahinch,	1st Feb. to 15th August, inclusive.	Same as Tidal.	1st Feb. to 31st October, inclusive.
Doshulla,	Do. do.	do.	Do. do.
Galway,	Do. do.	do.	1st Feb. to 15th October, do.
Killeggan,	Do. do.	do.	Do. do.
Spiddal,	Do. do.	do.	1st Feb. to 31st October, do.
Screeb,	Do. do.	do.	1st Feb. to 15th October, do.

BALLINAKILL DISTRICT.

Extends from Slyne Head, co. Galway to Fidgeon Point, co. Mayo, and includes all that part of the country, the waters of which flow into the coast between those two points.

The principal fisheries in this district are those in the Killeries, and the Dawross or Kylesmore. In most of these rivers the capture of fish during the past season has been less than the preceding year. In some it was greater.

The rivers are of small commercial importance compared with other districts, and perhaps there is not in Ireland less care and attention devoted by the Conservators to them. The proprietors of the several rivers take upon themselves nearly all the protection that is afforded.

During the year enquiry was held into the application made for permission to use small meshed nets in the estuary of the Dawross river, but sufficiently satisfactory evidence of its necessity not having been afforded, the application was refused.

Offences against the fishery laws appear to be diminishing. There were only three convictions by the Conservators, and five by the Constabulary during the year.

The following engines were used in the district in 1876, viz.:—62 single salmon rods; 1 cross line; 13 draft nets; 2 pole nets, producing a total revenue of only £107, a sum far short of that absolutely necessary to afford proper protection.

The average weight of salmon in this district is from 15 to 14 lbs., and of peake or grilse, 6 to 7 lbs. They are nearly all exported. There are no pollutions or poisonous matters entering the rivers. The number of people employed at salmon fishing in the district amounted to about 148.

The close seasons in force are as follows:

In tidal and fresh waters:

"Between 31st August and 16th February, save in Loughs and Currowinsky rivers and estuaries, which is between 16th September and 1st July."

For angling with single rod:—

"Between 31st October and 1st February, save in Loughs and Currowinsky rivers, which is between 31st October and 1st July."

There are no special by-laws in the district.

The principal Rivers in the Ballinakill District, and the seasons for Netting and Angling for Salmon or Trout, are as follow:

Rivers	Total Netting.	Freshwater Netting.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Currowinsky,	1st July to 15th Sept., inclusive.	Same as Tidal.	1st July to 31st October, inclusive.
Cliffen,	16th Feb. to 31st Aug., do.	do.	1st Feb. to 31st October, do.
Delphi,	Do. do.	do.	Do. do.
Dawross or Kylesmore,	Do. do.	do.	Do. do.
Eriff,	Do. do.	do.	Do. do.
Loughs,	1st July to 15th Sept., do.	do.	1st July to 31st October, do.

BANGOR DISTRICT.

Extends from Fidgeon Point, Co. Mayo to Benwee Head, and includes all that part of the country, the waters of which flow into the coast between those two points.

The general state of the Salmon Fisheries in this district is very good. The take was not quite so productive generally as in the preceding year, though in some places it was much more so. The falling off in some places cannot be accounted for. In some rivers there has not been seen a larger stock of fish for some years. The funds of the district are wholly insufficient for protection. The lessees of the Tidal Fisheries in the principal commercial fisheries largely supplement the funds for this purpose in close season. The practice of the Board of Conservators is to allocate a certain portion of the funds derivable from each locality, and to hand over that amount—less a portion of the general expenses of the district—to the lessees and allow them to expend the money. These parties employ and pay the water bailiffs, but a much larger sum than that allocated is paid by them for protection. Complaints have been made on the subject of this mode of applying the funds, but where a district is large and the funds small, much may be said in favour of the allocation system. The Board, however, should see that the funds are duly expended for the purposes for which they are

granted, and obtain vouchers for every item of expenditure. Taking an average of years the capture of fish in this district is reported to have increased.

The angling on the whole has been worse than the preceding year. Fears are entertained by some that its extension to 1st November on the Ballycrov river will be prejudicial to the commercial interests. It is prohibited on most of the rivers during the descent of the fry. Offences against the fishery laws have increased.

During the past year an inquiry was held as to the propriety of changing the Estuary of the Owenmore and Owenduff rivers combined, the result of which was that after carefully inspecting the locality from both sides of the bay, an order was made altering the boundaries from those fixed by our predecessors. Against that decision an appeal has been lodged which will form the subject of inquiry before the Privy Council.

Inquiries have been held into the legality of the two hag nets and the six fixed draft nets referred to in my last report.

The result was the refusal to grant the certificates sought for, the parties not having proved to our satisfaction their right to obtain such.

The quantity of breeding fish has increased. There are no pollutions or poisonous matter running into any of the rivers, and the prospects of the district are satisfactory.

The following engines were used in 1877:—31 salmon rods; 25 draft nets; and 12 hag nets; producing a revenue of £296, a sum totally inadequate for the proper protection of these important rivers. In fact it does not meet more than one-third of the bailiffs' salaries, the difference being made up by the tidal proprietors or lessees.

The close seasons in the district are as follows:—

For tidal and fresh waters:—

"Between 31st August and 16th February, save in Newport, Glenamoy, Burrischoole, and Owengarve Rivers and Estuaries; for Newport River and Estuary, 31st August and 20th March; for Glenamoy River and Estuary, 15th September and 1st May; for Burrischoole and Owengarve and Estuaries, 31st August and 16th February."

For angling with single rod:—

"Between 30th September and 1st May, save Burrischoole between 31st October and 1st February, Owengarve and Glenamoy 31st October and 1st May, Owenmore and Munkin 30th September and 1st February, Owenduff or Ballycrov and Ballyvoony and Owenduff and all rivers in Achil Island, 31st October and 1st February."

The by-laws in force in the district are as follows:—

"Prohibiting the removal of gravel or sand from any part of the bed of the Owenmore River, in the county of Mayo, where the spawning of salmon or trout may take place.

"Permitting the use of nets with meshes of one and a half inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or six inches to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the net is wet), within so much of the said Rivers Owenduff or Ballycrov, Owenmore, and Munkin, as lie above the mouth as defined, during so much of the months of June, July, and August, as do now or at any time may form part of the open season for the capture of salmon or trout, with nets in the said rivers."

The following are the principal Rivers in the Bangor District, with the seasons for Netting and Angling for Salmon and Trout.

Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Achil Island, .	16th Feb. to 31st Aug., inclusive,	Same as Tidal, .	1st Feb. to 31st October, inclusive.
Ballycrov, .	Do. do., .	do., .	Do. do., .
Burrischoole, .	Do. do., .	do., .	Do. do., .
Glenamoy, .	1st May to 15th Sept., do., .	do., .	1st May to 31st October, do., .
Mayoor, .	16th Feb. to 31st Aug., do., .	do., .	1st May to 30th Sept., do., .
Munkin, .	Do. do., .	do., .	1st Feb. to 30th Sept., do., .
Newport, .	30th March to 31st Aug., do., .	do., .	1st May to 30th Sept., do., .
Owenmore, .	16th Feb. to 31st Aug., do., .	do., .	1st Feb. to 30th Sept., do., .
Owengarve, .	Do. do., .	do., .	1st May to 31st October, do., .

BALLINA DISTRICT

Extends from Benwee Head in the county of Mayo, to Coonamore Point, in the county of Sligo, and includes all that part of the country, the waters of which flow into the coast between those two points.

Large commercial interests exist in this district. The year 1876 was an exceptionally good season for the tidal fisheries owing to the great drought that prevailed. The weather during the past year was not so favourable, and the supplies from the tidal waters were in consequence much less than the preceding year; while the capture in the upper or freshwaters, where, since the opening of the free gap in the weirs, valuable salmon properties have been established, was better than in 1876. The

take of salmon and grilse in these waters has vastly increased since 1864, though some upper proprietors complain that the quantity taken by them has seriously diminished. This is accounted for by the long reaches of river that have, since the opening of the gap, been cleared for netting, and in which the rights of netting are now largely exercised by several proprietors above the weirs. The system of netting now carried on in the freshwaters of the River Moy has its origin since the opening of the gap, and as each new place is cleared and another net put on in the lower reaches the supplies to the persons above must be interfered with. So long, however, as these persons observe the provisions of the law, they are only exercising their rights of property. It has been laid down by the highest legal authority in this country that it is not the supply at a particular place to a proprietor in the upper waters that is to be considered. It is the whole result, not the result to particular individuals pressing particular rights, and that it was not within the scope or intention of the Section of the Act, which empowered By-Laws to be made, or its policy to regulate among the various proprietors themselves in what exact degree all of them are to enjoy the rights of fishing. For instance, there is no policy in the Act of Parliament to provide for the furnishing a riparian proprietor on the upper part of a long river with a supply of fish beyond what the Act of Parliament already supplies him with; and there is no policy to prevent the lower proprietors diminishing the supply in the higher portion of the river. If there is an ample supply of fish to provide for proper propagation there seems to be no reason for interference; nor unless the protection and improvement of the fishing would fail to be accomplished without the introduction of provisions of a restrictive character. Complaints from persons who live or exercise rights in the higher reaches of the river against those living or exercising rights below them will always be inevitable.

The bag nets in Killala Bay are reported to have hardly paid their expenses of working.

In some places in the district the angling has been better—in others there has been a falling off. Offences against the fishery laws have diminished, and the Constabulary are rendering in some places important service.

Angling is prohibited during the descent of the fry.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers has been greater than in preceding year. The protection afforded has been greater.

With respect to the drift nets in Killala Bay, mentioned in my last Report, we proposed to make a By-Law which, amongst other things contemplated, compelling the persons who use these nets in Killala Bay to lie by their nets while drifting—that is, to have their boats attached to their nets when drifting, as is the case in every place in Ireland or elsewhere that I am aware of where drift nets for any kind of fish are used. Objections were received from a number of fishermen to the proposed By-Law on the grounds, that, during some tempestuous night of the season, to do so would be attended with danger and risk of life. The practice adopted in this Bay is for one boat and crew to take out probably two or three nets—some of the nets are over 500 yards in length. Each net has its own regular moorings in the Bay. In the evenings the boats go out, pick up their moorings, set their nets and return ashore, leaving their nets, as the fishermen say, drifting in the Bay. I believe many of them are nothing less than fixed nets. In the mornings they go out and pick up their fish and nets and return home with both. These nets have so increased in number of late by persons holding land adjoining the Bay adopting their use, that amongst the fishermen who, unlike the farming class, have no other mode of livelihood, a great alarm has arisen that they may not have room in the Bay to exercise their legitimate avocations of fishing. The consequence has been that the fishermen who are dependent on fishing alone lately consented to the adoption of the by-law originally proposed to be made. They could, with the exception of very few nights during the season, remain out with their nets. This fishing is carried on during the months of June and July, and perhaps about a week in August. The farmers object to any restrictions. If they are compelled to remain with their nets during the night while fishing they cannot during the day attend to their other necessary avocations on land. Under the present system they can attend to both—for all they have to do is to go out in the evenings with their nets and come ashore and have their night's rest at home.

My colleagues considered that before any by-law of the kind should be made the question of the correctness of the allegations first made should be tested by a boat and crew, being employed to fish one of these nets every night during the season with their boats attached to the nets.

The Board of Conservators have consequently been called on to carry out this matter by actual experiment. Until this is done no further proceedings can be taken.

We have during the year been called on to alter the definition of the mouth of the

REPORT OF THE

River Moy as fixed by us in 1871. We have been advised by the law officers that we have power from time to time to alter, amend, or repeal our previous definitions, but that we should not open inquiries into definitions already made by ourselves except under special circumstances.

We have also been called on to inquire into the system of netting carried on in the River Moy, which will be attended to at as early a date as possible.

The following engines have been used in the district in 1877, viz.:—91 salmon rods, 28 draft nets, 41 drift nets, 5 hag nets, 7 boxes or cribs, and 13 eyes or gaps for taking eels, producing a revenue of £431, which would be completely inadequate for protection but for the large sums expended by the owners of the fisheries in the tidal waters. In the River Moy alone it is stated the Proprietors of the Tidal Fisheries expend over £700 a year on protection.

The close seasons in force are:—For tidal waters—Netting, between 12th August and 16th March, save Palmerston and Easkey Rivers, which is between 31st August and 1st June.

For upper waters—Netting, between 31st July and 1st February, save Palmerston and Easkey Rivers, which is between 31st August and 1st June. Angling—Between 15th September and 1st February, save Easkey river and tributaries, which is between 30th September and 1st June, and save Cloonaghmore or Palmerston River and tributaries; the tidal parts being between 31st October and 1st February, and upper parts being between 31st October and 1st June.

The by-laws in force are as follows:—

"Permitting use of nets with meshes of one and a quarter inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or five inches to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the net is wet.

"Prohibiting angling for trout during April and May in each year.—Loughs Conn and Ouliff excepted."

The principal rivers in the Ballina district and the seasons for netting and angling for salmon or trout are as follow:—

River.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Ballycastle, . . .	15th Mar. to 12th Aug., inclusive.	1 Feb. & 31 July	1st Feb. to 15th Sept. inclusive.
Cloonaghmore or Palmerston, . . .	1st June to 31st Aug. do.	Same as Tidal, .	{ In tidal water, 1st Feb. to 31st Oct., and in up waters, 1st June to 31st Oct. inclusive.
Easkey, . . .	1st June to 31st Aug. do.	do.	1st June to 30th Sept. inclusive.
Moy, . . .	15th Mar. to 12th Aug. do.	1 Feb. & 31 July	1st Feb. to 15th Sept. inclusive.

SLIGO DISTRICT.

Extends from Coonamore Point, County Sligo, to Mullaghmore Point, and includes that part of the country the waters of which flow into the coast between those two points.

In this district the take of salmon during the spring months was less than in 1876 owing to the heavy floods in the early part of the year, which prevented the nets being used sometimes at all and seldom with advantage. The angling in the upper waters should have consequently been vastly improved but such was not the case.

The take of salmon during the month of January in 1876 exceeded any ever before in that month save in one year. In 1877 it was not, during the same time, one-fourth of 1876; but this falling off was, as mentioned before, caused by the inability, from floods and severe weather, to work the nets; and in this year, 1878, for only half the month, it was the fourth best year as to capture of salmon in that month of any since January was opened for fishing. I am indebted to the kindness of the lessee of this fishery for allowing me to inspect his books confidentially, and this much is all I can say on the subject.

The grilse or summer fishing was greater in 1877 than 1876.

The question of fishing in January formed the subject of a lengthened inquiry before us during the past year. It was held on the application of some of the upper proprietors and lasted for five days. The result was that my colleagues decided on closing up the first 15 days in January and extending the season to the end of July.

In a former Report I entered fully into the question of close seasons, and see no reason for altering any of the opinions thus expressed. The public good should in my mind be the object of paramount importance, and not the consideration of private or

local convenience or interests. I believe it will yet be found that the great principle to be observed to raise the Salmon Fisheries to their maximum state of permanent productiveness of the fish in the best condition as an article of food is by early opening and early closing, thus securing a sufficient supply of fish to ascend to stock the rivers for breeding.

In consequence of the heavy floods during the last spawning season it was difficult to make observation as to the quantity of breeding fish in the upper waters as compared with other years, but in some rivers it is reported as very large. The weight of the salmon and grise taken in this district has considerably increased during the last 10 years, and the ascent of the fish in some rivers is becoming earlier every year. In some rivers in this district, taking an average of five years, the take of salmon has largely increased.

The take of salmon on the coast by some of the bag nets was also very large. In some cases it is reported as greater than any preceding year.

There are no pollutions in the district save a little flax water now and again. To prevent any injury being done to the spawning beds, we have after inquiry decided on making a bye-law prohibiting the removal of gravel from the beds of rivers in certain places.

The engines used during the year were:—27 salmon rods; 1 cross line; 19 draft nets; 1 bag net; 5 gape or eyes for oaks; producing a revenue of £101, which is wholly inadequate for the necessary protection. It is, however, largely supplemented, principally by the lessees and proprietors of the Tidal Fisheries.

The close seasons in force are—for tidal waters—
 "Between 19th August and 4th February, save Sligo river and Estuary, which is between 31st July and 16th January."

For fresh waters—

"Between 19th August and 4th February, save Sligo river which is between 31st July and 16th January."

For angling with single rod—

"Between 30th September and 1st February, save in Drumcliffe river and Glensar lake between 19th October and 1st February."

The by-laws in force are as follows:—

"Prohibiting the snatching, or attempting to snatch, salmon in Sligo river with any kind of fish-hook, covered in part or in whole, or uncovered.
 "Permitting use of nets with meshes of half an inch from knot to knot, for capture of fish."

The principal rivers in the Sligo district and the seasons for netting and angling for salmon or trout are as follows—

Rivers.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Ballindare, . . .	4th Feb. to 19th Aug. inclusive,	Same as Tidal,	1st Feb. to 30th Sept. inclusive.
Drumcliffe, . . .	do.	do.	1st Feb. to 19th Oct. do.
Garra,	do.	do.	1st Feb. to 30th Sept. do.
Sligo,	16th Jan. to 31st July inclusive,	do.	do. do.

In conclusion, I believe the salmon fisheries are progressing most favourably, but that there will always be a fluctuation in the produce from year to year, irrespective of the greatest amount of care or legislative interference there cannot be a doubt.

They have now assumed very large commercial proportions, and it is a source of great gratification to be enabled to say that the services of the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Coast Guard, which have been afforded in most cases with zeal and energy, are fully appreciated in the country by those who have large interests at stake.

THOS. F. BRADY.

We have in the foregoing report entered into all the details with respect both to the sea and salmon fisheries, which we considered important, and think it unnecessary to

supplement them, save by stating that there are a few matters connected with the salmon fisheries, not involving any change of principle from the present Acts, on which it would be desirable to have legislation.

We have the honour to be,

Your Grace's obedient servants,

JOS. HAYES.

JOHN A. BLAKE.

THOS. F. BRADY.

ALAN HORSEBY, *Secretary.*

Office of Irish Fisheries,

Dublin, 25th March, 1878.

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APPENDIX, No. 2.
HERRING FISHERY, 1877.Appendix.
Nos. 2, 3, 4, &c.

	Boats employed, and highest number on any one day.	Total Capture.	Average Price.
		Mtms.	£ s. d.
Heath, between 2nd June and 29th December, 1877.	Cornish, . . . 243 Scotch, . . . 226 Manx, . . . 173 Irish, . . . 232	65,354	1 8 0
Arklow, between 9th June and 29th December, 1877.	—	11,449	1 4 4
Kinsale, between 16th March and 17th October, 1877.	—	1,684	1 14 0
Grosvenor, between 18th June and 29th November, 1877.	—	31,087	1 5 6
Ardglass, between 14th June and 2nd December, 1877.	—	116,114	1 2 5
Omagh and Warrenpoint, 30th June to 17th November, 1877.	—	1,302	1 5 2
Kilkeel, between 1st June and 1st No- vember, 1877.	—	5,500	1 0 0
Aarablong,	—	60,000	1 5 0
Courtown,	—	2,000	1 5 0
		284,434	1 5 9

Note.—Value of total capture equal to about £204,241.

APPENDIX No. 3.
MACKEREL FISHERY, 1877.

	Boats employed, and highest number on any one day.	Total Capture.	Average Price.	Amount realized.
		Pounds.	£ s. d.	£
Kinsale,	Irish, . . . 142 Scotch, . . . 15 Manx, . . . 197 English, . . . 52	114,582	1 1 4	120,546

APPENDIX, No. 4.

SUMMARY of the quantity of HERRINGS, MACKEREL, and COD, exported to undermentioned places
in England, consigned from Irish Fisheries, from 1st January to 31st December, 1877.

	Herrings.	Mackerel.	Cod.
	No. of Boxes of 2 cwt. each.	No. of Boxes of 2 cwt. each.	No. of Boxes of 2 cwt. each.
London,	30,725	22,677	11,954
Nottingham,	3,921	2,921	4,870
Bristol,	17,852	3,983	3,028
Manchester,	8,177	9,835	9,838
Sheffield,	7,462	5,777	9,975
Wolverhampton,	6,689	4,968	2,654
Liverpool,	1,763	8,800	2,990
Birmingham,	12,977	4,698	5,290
Total, 1877.	122,254	80,020	57,829
" 1876.	118,935	76,450	55,020
Excess,	8,299	3,570	2,779

	£ s. d.
Comparing the Herrings at 49 per box,	244,448 0 0
" the Mackerel, 114,582 boxes, at 21s. per box,*	120,590 2 0
" the Cod at 43 per box,	173,617 0 0
Total value,	£538,655 2 0

* The only return received was relative to the above-mentioned places, but there were 124,085 boxes captured, the great bulk of which was exported.

APPENDIX, No. 5.

TABLE showing Loans applied for and advanced under the Irish Reproductive Loan Fund Act during the Year 1877.

TABLE showing Loans applied for and advanced under the Irish Land Act, 1877.

County.	Amount available in 1877.	No. of Applications.	No. of Applications.	Amount of Loans applied for in 1877.	No. of Loans recommended.	No. of Loans recommended.	Amount of Loans recommended in 1877.	No. of Loans actually issued.	Amount of Loans actually issued in 1877.	Loans applied for or not received.		Loans issued for application.	
										No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Cork,	867 0 0	51	57	2,117 0 0	12	61	337 0 0	33	367 0 0	—	—	—	—
Kerry,	5,166 0 0	16	21	445 0 0	0	7	115 0 0	5	114 0 0	—	—	—	—
Limerick,	284 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Down,	215 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford,	1,100 0 0	148	205	3,048 0 0	72	190	1,100 0 0	73	1,309 0 0	4	71 0 0	2	20 0 0
Galway,	455 0 0	27	38	438 0 0	30	37	276 0 0	16	295 0 0	—	—	—	—
Sligo,	628 0 0	165	222	3,353 0 0	33	111	842 0 0	50	617 0 0	1	35 0 0	—	—
Mayo,	264 0 0	61	121	1,101 0 0	52	47	834 0 0	31	264 0 0	—	—	—	—
Clare,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	4,507 0 0	468	684	9,280 10 0	234	425	5,075 0 0	308	5,257 0 0	8	106 0 0	10	139 0 0

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APPENDIX, No. 6.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1878, relating to the
Sea and Oyster Fisheries of IRELAND.

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APPENDIX, No. 6—continued.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st JANUARY, 1878, relating to the Sea and Oyster Fisheries of IRELAND.

APPENDIX,
No. 6.
—
Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Name of By-Law.	Time affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Wherein of By-Law.
WEXFORD COAST, &c.—continued.	<p>immediately thrown back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than those allowed, as well as all ground and fragments of shells to be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Oyster Bed, Rock, Shoal, or Shelve, or shall Work or Cast any net, or other contrivance, any Oyster of less dimensions than those taken, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Size of.—All persons are prohibited from throwing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground, of the said Wexford Coast, the refuse of any boat, or any other refuse or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>	THAMES RAY, &c.—continued.	<p>purchase, possess, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession, any such Oysters in taking; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>
COCK HARBOUR, (20th Feb., 1878.)	<p>First.—That between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of September in any year, no boat shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat in said Cock Harbour and the Harbour of the River flowing into same, any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all ground and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, bed, or shelve of said Cock Harbour and the Harbour of the River flowing into same, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, nor oysters, scallops, mussels, or any other species of shell-fish, or any other marine animal or vegetable, or any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—All persons are prohibited from throwing into the Water, on any Oyster Bed or Oyster Fishing Ground, in said Cock Harbour or the Harbour of the River flowing into same, the refuse of any boat, or any other refuse or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Fourth.—No person shall, between Sunset and Sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch any Oysters in said Cock Harbour or the Harbour of the River flowing into same; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.</p>	AGUILÉ, Second, CLEW RAY, and BUCKLETON RAY, (16th Nov., 1859.)	<p>First.—That between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October in any year, no boat shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said Clew Ray, Aguilé Bay, and Buckleton Bay, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all ground and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing, and no person shall take from any rock, strand, bed, or shelve of said Clew Ray, Aguilé Bay, and Buckleton Bay, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground, in said Clew Ray, Aguilé Bay, and Buckleton Bay, the refuse of any boat, or any other refuse or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.</p>
THAMES RAY, (20th Feb., 1878.)	<p>First.—That during the Clew Bay Oyster Season in the said Bay of Thames, no boat, in the said Bay of Thames, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, during the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in the said Bay of Thames, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all ground and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, bed, or shelve of said Bay of Thames, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; nor oysters, scallops, mussels, or any other species of shell-fish, or any other marine animal or vegetable, or any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.</p>	CLEW RAY, AGUILÉ BAY, and BUCKLETON RAY, and the RAYs situated there-with, (15th April, 1877.)	<p>Prohibiting for three years from the 1st October, 1877, the dredging for, taking, catching, or destroying, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster or Oyster Bed in any part of the said Clew Ray, Aguilé Bay, Buckleton Bay, and the RAYs situated there-with.</p> <p>And any person dredging for, taking, catching, or destroying, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster or Oyster Bed in said RAYs or in any part thereof, during the period aforesaid, shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.</p> <p>* During the period aforesaid, no boat shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters in the said Clew Ray, Aguilé Bay, Buckleton Bay, and the RAYs situated there-with, and no person shall take from any rock, strand, bed, or shelve of said Clew Ray, Aguilé Bay, and Buckleton Bay, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending against this By-Law shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.</p>
THAMES RAY, (20th Feb., 1878.)	<p>First.—That during the Clew Bay Oyster Season in the said Bay of Thames, no boat, in the said Bay of Thames, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, during the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in the said Bay of Thames, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all ground and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, bed, or shelve of said Bay of Thames, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; nor oysters, scallops, mussels, or any other species of shell-fish, or any other marine animal or vegetable, or any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.</p>	CARLISLE LAGOON, (21st April, 1866.)	<p>First.—That between the 1st day of March and the 1st day of November in any year, it shall not be lawful for any person to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Bed within the said Lagoon of Carlisle, or off or from any of the shores or banks of said Lagoon, and any person offending against this By-Law shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—That between the 1st day of March and the 1st day of November in any year, no boat, in the said Lagoon of Carlisle, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.</p>

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st JANUARY, 1878, relating to the
Sea and Oyster Fisheries of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Laws, and Date thereof.	Notices of By-Laws.	Place affected by By-Laws, and Date thereof.	Notices of By-Laws.
CARLISBOROUGH LAGOON. —continued.	Each boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds. Third.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in and Lough of Carlingford, shall sell all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground, or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of said Lough of Carlingford any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Fourth.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the Sea, or any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in the said Lough of Carlingford, the refuse of any boat, or any other refuse or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons taking any oysters shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Fifth.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oyster within said Lough of Carlingford, or within any of the Bays or Inlets thereof as aforesaid, and any person taking oysters between sunset and sunrise shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Sixth.—That during the Close Season for Oysters in the said Lough of Carlingford, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, or in any of the said Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, and if, during the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Seventh.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, shall sell all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of said Lough Swilly, or of any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.	ROVER SHANNON, Esq. —continued.	First.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the water, or any Oyster Bed or Oyster Fishing Ground in said River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof as aforesaid, the refuse of any boat, or any other refuse or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons taking oysters shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Second.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oyster within said River Shannon, or within any of the Bays or Inlets thereof as aforesaid, and any person taking oysters between sunset and sunrise shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Third.—That during the Close Season for Oysters in the said River Shannon, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, and if, during the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Fourth.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said River Shannon, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, shall sell all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of said River Shannon, or of any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
(1st Jan., 1877.)	Prohibiting at any time after the 1st day of November, 1877, to use for the taking of Oysters in any part of Galway Lough, in either of the westward of Lough and Doo, respectively, the instrument commonly called and known as the gill-net, or any other instrument or device of the like construction or nature. Any person offending against this By-Law shall forfeit and pay the sum of three Pounds, and every such gill-net, or other instrument or device which shall be used contrary to this By-Law, shall be forfeited.	LOUGH SWILLY, Esq. (20th Feb., 1878.)	First.—That during the Close Season for Oysters in the said Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, and if, during the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, shall sell all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of said Lough Swilly, or of any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
KINSHALE HARBOUR and BOWEN LAGOON. (21st August, 1877.)	That all persons fishing for or taking Oysters in any part of the Fishing Grounds at Oyster Beds situated in Kinshale Harbour and Bowen Lough, in the County of Cork, shall sell all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from such Fishing Grounds or Oyster Beds any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, but shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law shall for each such offence forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.	SHANNON, BILLOW- MORE, and DUN- CLOUGH BAYS. (20th April, 1878.)	First.—That during the Close Season for Oysters in the said Bays, Billoomore, and Duncloogh Bays, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, and if, during the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said Bays, Billoomore, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall sell all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of said Bays, Billoomore, or of any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
SHANNON, Esq. (20th Feb., 1878.)	First.—That during the Close Season for Oysters in the said River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof as aforesaid, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, and if, during the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds. Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall sell all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of said River Shannon, or of any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.		

APPENDIX No. 6—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1878, relating to the
SHELL and OYSTER FISHERIES of IRELAND.

APPENDIX,
No. 6.
Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Substance of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Substance of By-Law.
Sligo, &c., —unpublished.	<p>offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the water in any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Waters Ground in said Sligo, Ballisodare, and Broomfield Bays, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter so doing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery, and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Fourth.—Every dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters shall have a number corresponding with the number of the boat in which it is employed, or to which it belongs, stamped thereon, and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>	GALWAY BAY, (13th August, 1871.)	That the Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oysters or Oyster Beds within said Galway Bay, or in any of the Bays or Loughs thereof, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof, shall be between the 1st day of January and the 31st day of November in each year, both ends days inclusive.
		STRANFORD LOUGH (13th Nov., 1877.)	That the Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oysters or Oyster Beds within said Stranorlar Lough, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof, shall be between the 1st day of March and the 31st day of August in each year, both ends days inclusive.

APPENDIX, No. 7.

APPENDIX,
No. 7.

LIST of OYSTER LICENSES REVOKED and those LAPSED by change of OCCUPATION up to date of this Report.

Date of License.	Persons to whom granted.	Locality of Beds.	No. of Acres.	Date of Revocation.
County Carl.				
1857. 27th August.	Thomas Roche,	Glenties Harbour,	8	31st October, 1876.
1857. 10th July,	M. J. C. Longfield,	Roaringwater Bay,	210	7th March, 1877.
1858. 13th February,	Earl of Bantry,	Adrigole Harbour,	18	9th March, 1878.
1859. 16th March,	John Warren Payne,	Bantry Bay,	24	19th October, 1876.
1871. 22nd March,	Earl of Bantry and T. J. Lecky,	Berehaven,	122	14th March, 1878.
County Kerry.				
1848. 3rd February,	Knight of Kerry,	Valeau Harbour,	78	8th March, 1858.
1857. 10th July,	Thomas Searles,	River Shannon,	780	28th October, 1858.
1858. 13th February,	Honry Harbert,	Kemmer Bay,	30	28th May, 1877.
1871. 22nd March,	Earl of Bantry,	Adrigole Harbour,	299	16th December, 1876.
County Galway.				
1864. 31st October,	R. E. Lynch Atty,	Galway Bay,	100	21st March, 1876.
1864. 31st October,	P. M. Lynch,	Do,	322	29th April, 1877.
1864. 31st December,	T. Young Price,	Ballisodare Harbour,	90	16th June, 1876.
1865. 1st December,	Captain Acherson,	Do,	18	16th April, 1876.
1865. 1st December,	Robert McKenna,	Killybeg Bay,	44	10th April, 1876.
1867. 10th July,	William and James St. George,	Galway Bay,	819	28th January, 1878.
1867. 10th July,	Christopher T. Hollington,	Do,	680	25th March, 1876.
1871. 22nd December,	Major Scott,	Barnesburg Bay,	200	Lapsed.
County Mayo.				
1860. 16th November,	William Pike,	Achill Sound,	1,474	11th September, 1877.
1863. 12th April,	Marquess of Sligo,	Clew Bay,	199	28th October, 1876.
1863. 2nd November,	Low Life Assurance Society,	Do,	119	11th January, 1877.
1863. 1st December,	Marquess of Sligo,	Do,	22	21st October, 1876.
1864. 20th April,	Do,	Do,	256	24th October, 1876.
1866. 14th June,	William Little,	Killybeg Bay,	190	16th October, 1876.
1872. 16th December,	William O. McCormick,	Rathfron Bay,	95	16th January, 1877.
1873. 16th July,	Daniel Conway,	Bellinaghur Bay,	2	Lapsed.
County Dublin.				
1852. 2nd March,	James Walker,	Ballist Lough,	127	7th March, 1877.
County Waterford.				
1864. 11th November,	John E. Down,	Dungarven Harbour,	97	22nd March, 1877.

LIST OF LICENSES TO PLANT OYSTER BEDS in force on 31st December,

No. of License	Date of License	Person to whom Granted	Person Owner or Lessee	Locality of Beds	Area of Beds. A. R. P.	Area acres
County Dublin.						
72	10th July, 1875.	Richard D. Kane.	Richard D. Kane.	North Strand.	25 0 0	15
County Wicklow.						
142	4th August, 1875.	Henry Penney Trull.	Henry Penney Trull.	Glencasson Lough.	65 1 25	
County Wexford.						
85	12th April, 1875.	William Sugan.	John May.	Wexford Harbour.	75 2 4	71
County Waterford.						
58	4th March, 1875.	Edmond Power.	Edmond Power.	Tramore Bay.	270 0 0	206
32	2nd February, 1864.	Est. Farnham.	Est. Farnham.	Do.	48 8 8	
41	15th November, 1864.	A. Bate.	John Randall.	Dungarvan Harbour.	44 6 8	
124	27th October, 1874.	John Randall.	Do.	Dungarvan Bay.	560 5 37	
County Cork.						
4	24th February, 1865.	J. T. Eversham.	M. H. Morris.	Dunmore Bay.	12 4 14	
74	10th July, 1874.	Lord Charles P. FitzGibbon.	Lord Charles P. FitzGibbon.	Beir Haven.	42 8 0	
County Kerry.						
24	4th October, 1864.	M. C. Cramer.	M. C. Cramer.	Oyster Haven.	20 0 0	
32	8th October, 1864.	Thomas P. P.	Thomas P. P.	Lough Hoken, Estuary of Lough Hyne.	47 6 4	
16	1st October, 1864.	Robert T. Atkins.	Robert T. Atkins.	Lough Hyne.	20 0 0	12
45	31st December, 1875.	Captain W. F. Barry.	Captain W. F. Barry.	Glendore Harbour.	60 2 4	18
88	1st December, 1875.	Thomas McCarty Collins.	Thomas McCarty Collins.	Barrington Bay.	55 0 0	11
67	10th July, 1867.	Henrich H. Townsend.	Henrich H. Townsend.	Skull Harbour.	550 0 0	
70	10th July, 1867.	Mrs. Elizabeth Dwyer.	John O'Leary.	Lough Mahon.	70 8 8	30
71	Do.	John Smyth.	John Smyth.	Midleton River.	16 2 0	5
70	10th July, 1875.	Thomas Hicks.	Thomas Hicks.	Barrington Bay.	42 2 8	41
60	12th February, 1876.	Richard Lyons.	Richard Lyons.	Midleton River.	18 0 0	2
62	12th March, 1876.	Stephen Brown.	Stephen Brown.	Dunmore Bay.	0 0 0	1
52	12th February, 1876.	Est. of Estery.	Est. of Estery.	Glengriff Harbour.	62 0	25
42	14th June, 1876.	Mrs. Catherine Brown.	Mrs. Catherine Brown.	Courtenaherry Bay.	20 0 0	
162	27th March, 1871.	Thomas Hicks.	Thomas Hicks.	Barrington Bay.	20 5 8	
157	21st June, 1873.	Est. of London.	Est. of London.	Dunmore Bay.	122 2 25	
120	14th October, 1875.	S. E. Townsend.	S. E. Townsend.	Barrington Harbour. Barrington Bay.	245 2 38	107
128	6th March, 1876.	Lt. Col. Wm. H. Longfield.	S. A. Bantick.	Cork Harbour.	25 2 30	5
154	Do.	Thomas Hicks.	Thomas Hicks.	Barrington Bay.	148 0 20	

No. 8

1877, and Substance of Reports received as to state of Beda.

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LIST of LICENSES to Plant OYSTER BEDS in force on 31st December.

No. of License	Date of License	Persons to whom Granted.	Present Owner or Lessee.	Locality of Beds.	Area of Beds.	Length and Date of Beds.
124	County Cork—con. 19th January, 1874.	Mr Henry W. Becker, M.	Mr Henry W. Becker, M.	Lough Hyne. . . .	A. B. P. 50 1 28	Acres.
143	25th December, 1874.	Randolph D. O'Grady and Rev. E. H. Newnham.	Randolph D. O'Grady and Rev. E. H. Newnham.	Cowsey River. . . .	A18 1 3 E35 3 14	21 1/2 34
2	County Kerry. 24th June, 1867. . .	F. E. Downing. . .	J. Townsend French. .	Off Doores Point. . .	6 2 50	1
3	18th February, 1861.	John Mahony. . .	Colonel Goff. . .	Estuary of Kinnemore River.	100 2 6	110
4	Do.	Rev. Denis Mahony. .	R. J. Mahony. . .	Do.	140 2 6	140
54	18th May, 1865. . .	Lord Bruce Vandy. .	Lord Bruce Vandy. .	Tragle Harbour. . .	150 0 0	1
60	20th December, 1869.	Richard Mahony. . .	Richard Mahony. . .	Kinnemore Harbour. .	30 0 0	1
58	18th July, 1867. . .	Stephen E. Coffin. .	Stephen E. Coffin. .	River Shannon. . .	310 0 0	1
65	21st February, 1869.	Charles Sandes. . .	Charles Sandes. . .	River Shannon. . .	40 0 0	140
61	18th March, 1865. .	Richard J. Mahony. .	Richard J. Mahony. .	Kinnemore Bay. . .	45 0 0	1
62	Do.	Thos. Kingston Sullivan.	Thos. Kingston Sullivan.	Do.	200 0 0	1
119	14th June, 1872. . .	Robert McCowan. .	Robert McCowan. .	Barrow Harbour. . .	64 1 35	10
23	County Clare. 24th February, 1867.	Robert W. C. Reeves. .	Robert W. C. Reeves. .	Cheselaw Bay. . .	127 0 0	47
52	16th June, 1869. . .	Colonel G. H. Vandeleur.	Colonel G. H. Vandeleur.	Feshamerry Bay. . .	100 0 0	10
60	20th July, 1867. . .	Robert W. C. Reeves. .	Robert W. C. Reeves. .	River Shannon. . .	50 0 0	15
13	County Galway. 15th November, 1864.	J. H. Dorell. . .	William Young. . .	Ballyconnelly Bay. . .	312 0 0	37
15	2nd August, 1864. .	William Foreman. .	Jane Randall. . .	Ardsley Bay. . .	30 0 0	5
17	10th February, 1868.	Rev. A. Hayes. . .	Rev. A. Hayes. . .	Stromstown and Cleggan Bays.	175 0 0	18
25	Do.	A. C. Lambert. . .	A. C. Lambert. . .	Killybeg Harbour. . .	314 0 0	30

1877, and Substance of Reports received as to state of Beds—continued.

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LIST OF LICENSES TO PLANT OYSTER BEDS IN FORCE ON 31st DECEMBER.

No. of License	Date of License	Person to whom Granted.	Person Owner or Lessee	Locality of Beds.	Area of Beds.	Area of Beds available.
Co. Galway.						
13	2nd February, 1855.	Rev. R. H. Wall.	Walter S. Wall.	Manin & Ardara Bays.	A. B. P. 342 6 0	Area 140
26	12th May, 1850.	Edward Browne.	Edman Browne.	Ballinakil Harbour.	950 0 0	51
27	10th January, 1855.	William Forbes.	William Forbes.	Meenale Bay.	225 8 0	
28	2th April, 1856.	Lord Walscourt.	Lord Walscourt.	Galway Bay.	1,775 0 0	100
37	24 October, 1864.	John Kendal.	John Kendal.	Andara & Manin Bays.	210 0 0	12
44	21st December, 1854.	C. F. Archer.	Thomas Russell.	Ballinakil Harbour.	40 0 0	
45	Do.	P. Kennedy.	Michael Henry, M.P.	Ballinakil and Burnaby Bays.	150 0 0	115
51	10th July, 1855.	Francis J. Graham.	Francis J. Graham.	Burnaby Bay.	50 0 0	1
65	4th March, 1855.	John F. Nolan.	John F. Nolan.	And Bay.	200 0 0	20
114	26th December, 1871.	Cohn Hugh Thomson.	Cohn Hugh Thomson.	Kilery Bay.	900 0 0	53
119	8th February, 1875.	W. and J. St. George.	W. and J. St. George.	Galway Bay.	210 0 0	34
126	21st December, 1873.	Edman Browne.	Edman Browne.	Ballynahilly Bay.	70 0 0	
150	18th April, 1874.	Rev. R. Gibbings, M.P.	Rev. R. Gibbings, M.P.	Kingsdown Bay.	120 0 0	10
168	26th December, 1875.	Edmond O'Flaherty.	Edmond O'Flaherty.	Quana Bay.	187 0 0	23
140	26th June, 1877.	Lord Walscourt.	Lord Walscourt.	Galway Bay.	160 0 0	
County Mayo.						
1	10th November, 1848.	W. H. Gurney.	W. H. Gurney.	Termon Bay.	10 1 11	
2	17th November, 1851.	John C. Gurney.	Captain Geo. Austin.	Claw Bay.	180 0 0	18
11	12th November, 1854.	Rev. David Finlay.	James McDonald.	Kilery Harbour.	250 0 0	
12	10th July, 1855.	John Richards.	John Richards.	Blackand Bay.	80 0 0	5
51	2nd February, 1856.	Captain W. Newton.	William Burke.	Kilery Harbour.	40 0 0	16
19	15th February, 1856.	William McCormick.	W. McKenna.	Ashill Sound.	100 0 0	20
22	26th May, 1856.	George Ghee.	Henry W. Bush.	Do.	400 0 0	5
28	26th June, 1856.	A. W. Wyndham.	Nathan C. Kennedy.	Newport Bay.	40 0 0	30
25	26th September, 1854.	Captain George Austin.	Captain George Austin.	Westport Bay.	251 0 0	27
47	21st December, 1854.	Colonel F. A. R. Gore.	Mr. Geo. A. Cornhill.	Kilalea Bay.	272 0 0	26
43	2nd November, 1855.	Margaret of Elgo.	Margaret of Elgo.	Claw Bay.	30 0 0	23
54	1st December, 1855.	Most Rev. Dr. McFady.	Rev. Thomas McFady.	Shore of Ashill Island.	150 0 0	80
64	21st April, 1855.	Miss Anne Foster.	Henry James P. Morris.	Blackand Bay.	21 0 0	7
46	18th July, 1857.	Mrs. Elizabeth Adkins.	J. Gallagher.	Doodlars Bay.	100 0 0	10-25

LIST OF LICENSEES TO PLANT OYSTER BEDS *in force on 31st December,*

No. of License	Date of License	Persons to whom Granted.	Trust or Owner or Lessee.	Locality of Beds.	Area of Beds.	Average No. of Beds per Acre.
91	18th July, 1871.	Thomas Kirkwood.	Thomas Kirkwood.	Seaton Harbour.	Ac. R. P. 17 0 0	34
118	10th May, 1873.	William Pike.	William Pike.	Adhill Sound.	20 2 30	20
119	2nd July, 1873.	James Brown.	James Brown.	Do.	45 0 0	2
200	1st December, 1873.	Benjamin Widney.	James H. Gurnell.	Richford Bay.	61 1 15	
121	4th December, 1873.	Mary Fegan.	Mary Fegan.	Glow Bay.	28 2 7	
122	1st July, 1873.	Thomas James Carter.	H. V. Green Carter.	Townsend Bay.	202 2 30	250
130	10th August, 1873.	John Kendall.	John Kendall.	Glow Bay.	44 0 27	12
137	23 December, 1873.	Denis Bingham.	Denis Bingham.	Richford Bay.	62 1 0	46
140	12th January, 1874.	Michael Moran.	Michael Moran.	Glow Bay.	2 5 0	2
144	12th September, 1873.	Maria Russell.	Maria Russell.	Do.	4 1 30	4
157	27th December, 1874.	Francis Bourne.	Francis Bourne.	Elly Harbour.	50 0 0	
158	18th December, 1873.	Maria J. Fegan.	Maria J. Fegan.	Glow Bay.	18 1 0	18
161	Do.	Francis McCallan.	Francis McCallan.	Do.	18 1 30	2
7	County Mayo.	Thomas White.	Frederick H. Ross.	Ballinacorney Bay.	227 1 25	18
49	10th April, 1875.	Mr Robert Gore Booth, M.	Mr Henry W. Gore Booth, M.	Drumilly Bay.	140 0 0	4
10	1st December, 1875.	Richard J. Veneboyle.	Richard J. Veneboyle.	Ballinacorney Bay.	24 0 0	20
65	10th June, 1876.	Mr Robert Gore Booth, M.	Orma Eise.	Drumilly Bay.	87 0 0	2
67	10th March, 1876.	Colonel Edward Cooper.	Colonel Edward Cooper.	Ballinacorney Bay.	190 0 0	10
84	14th June, 1876.	John W. Stoddard.	John W. Stoddard.	Kilalea Bay.	81 0 0	2
86	10th September, 1876.	Henry W. Stoddard.	Henry W. Stoddard.	Sage Bay.	20 0 0	2
100	Do.	Orma Wynne.	Orma Wynne.	Do.	77 0 0	4
102	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	25 0 0	10
104	12th March, 1877.	R. J. Veneboyle.	R. J. Veneboyle.	Ballinacorney Bay.	13 0 0	2
102	12nd April, 1877.	Agnes E. Nicholas.	W. K. Barrett.	Sage Bay.	11 2 30	20
106	26th April, 1877.	Ed. Fack.	Ed. Fack.	Milk Thorne.	20 0 0	2
127	Do.	Maria Gurney.	Maria Gurney.	Do.	2 2 30	2
128	Do.	Michael Gurney.	Michael Gurney.	Do.	5 1 15	2
121	24th February, 1877.	R. J. Veneboyle.	R. J. Veneboyle.	Ballinacorney Bay.	124 0 30	2
122	1st March, 1877.	Isabella Louisa Roden.	Isabella Louisa Roden.	Milk Thorne.	32 1 0	2
125	17th January, 1878.	St. Geo. James Martin.	Thomas Gardiner.	Sage Kestary or Bay.	77 1 20	20

No. 8—continued.

APPENDIX,
No. 8.

1877, and Substance of Reports received as to state of Beds—continued.

No. of License.	Substance of Reports received as to state of Beds.
	County Mayo—continued.
118	The bed has been closed since last report. About six barrels of spout laid down and it is mostly with a French merchant or sold. No spout removed from bed since March, 1878. There was a fall of spout in late and fall, but the quantity cannot be accurately estimated. The beds are in a good state at present. In spite of the prohibition against dredging in bay for three years, as when spout opened a rich harvest of spout may be expected.
119	Waiting for new license.
120	Laid down twenty barrels of spout in March, 1878. None taken off or sold. Very little spout seen. The bed is at present in a good state. But as soon as the system of closing laid down and remove them to the best portion of the strand, as the sand was covering them over when they were hauled.
121	No steps taken to subside, but some future granted. The great difficulty and expense of capturing the spout, the planter and preserving spout in this locality rendered it useless to expect that he could work the bed with other profit or advantage.
122	In process of renovation.
123	The bed has been carefully watched. No spout sold. About ten tons of spout for private use. About seven or eight barrels of spout working on an average at the present time. A moderate quantity of spout sold. The bed is apparently in good order, but some spout is being taken off or sold.
124	There had been a further decrease of bed but has been cleared and stocked, chiefly from American. No spout taken off or sold. There had been a further decrease of bed but has been cleared and stocked, chiefly from American. No spout taken off or sold.
125	The bed has been closed since last report. No fall of spout, as summer was not hot enough. Much spout is now in quantities in French crates as before in No. 26, coming from the same source.
126	The price of spout in the market is at present very low. A quantity of spout is now in the market, and there is a good deal of spout in the market. The bed has been closed since last report. No fall of spout, as summer was not hot enough. Much spout is now in quantities in French crates as before in No. 26, coming from the same source.
127	The bed has been closed since last report. No fall of spout, as summer was not hot enough. Much spout is now in quantities in French crates as before in No. 26, coming from the same source.
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LIST OF LICENSES TO PLANT OTHER BEDS in force on 31st December

No. of License	Date of License	Persons to whom Granted	Person Owner or Lessee	Locality of Beds	Area of Beds	Amount of Duty
1	County Donegal.					
2	22nd September, 1873.	J. O. Woodhouse.	C. O. Woodhouse.	Melroy Bay.	82 8 30	11
92	21st January, 1880.	William Earl.	The Lessee The Hon. The Irish Society.	Lough Swilly.	110 8 0	200
100	11th July, 1871.	Sir James Stewart, bart.	Owen Elin.	Do.	140 1 21	101
112	27th July, 1871.	E. Mansfield.	F. Mansfield.	Do.	70 1 8	
122	13th October, 1874.	Do.	Do.	Do.	90 8 0	30
146	25th March, 1877.	Alex. J. R. Stewart.	Alex. J. R. Stewart.	Shanaghera.	145 2 30	
149	County Londonderry.					
	2nd July, 1875.	The Lessee The Hon. The Irish Society.	The Lessee The Hon. The Irish Society.	Lough Foyle.	1,120 2 34	10
115	County Down.					
	9th October, 1875.	Marquess of Downshire.	Marquess of Downshire.	Dundrum Bay.	71 0 0	2
121	14th September, 1874.	Edward Macdonald.	Edward Macdonald.	Strangford Lough.	15 0 30	11
16	County Louth.					
	1st July, 1874.	Barton Kinke.	Lord Clarendon.	Castlingford Lough.	52 8 10	
87	1st December, 1873.	John Olin Woodhouse.	C. O. Woodhouse.	Do.	24 0 0	
88	4th June, 1875.	Do.	Do.	Do.	80 8 0	
117	10th September, 1873.	Lord Clarendon.	Lord Clarendon.	Do.	24 0 0	
121	1st July, 1874.	Arthur Hannell, &c.	Arthur Hannell, &c.	Do.	164 0 0	
Total.					16,470 2 2	

SALMON

APPENDIX

SCHEDULE OF LICENSE DUTIES payable in each District

District.	1. Salmon Laws.	2. Green Laws.	3. Sheep Laws.	4. Deer Laws.	5. Deer Laws.	6. Trained Hunts for Parks.	7. Fish Laws.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Dublin.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
2. Wicklow.	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	0 10 0	1 0 0
3. Waterford.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
4. Limerick.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
5. Cork.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
6. Kilkenny.	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 10 0	1 0 0
7. Wexford.	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 10 0	1 0 0
8. Wicklow.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
9. Kilkenny.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
10. Wicklow.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
11. Wicklow.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
12. Wicklow.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
13. Wicklow.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
14. Wicklow.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
15. Wicklow.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
16. Wicklow.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
17. Wicklow.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
18. Wicklow.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
19. Wicklow.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
20. Wicklow.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
21. Wicklow.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
22. Wicklow.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
23. Wicklow.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
24. Wicklow.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
25. Wicklow.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
26. Wicklow.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
27. Wicklow.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
28. Wicklow.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
29. Wicklow.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
30. Wicklow.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

APPENDIX, No. 10.

SCHEDULE of LICENCE DUTIES received by the BOARDS of CONSERVATORS for the Year 1877.

District.	Number and Description of Licences sold in 1877.															1877. Amount of Licence Duty.	1877. Percentage on Fur-Low Valuation.	1877. Amount received for Fur-Low Valuation.	1877. Amount of Licence Duty received.	1877. Total Amount received.	1877. Amount received for Fur-Low Valuation.
	1. Salmon Fishes.	2. Salmon Fishes.	3. Salmon Fishes.	4. Salmon Fishes.	5. Salmon Fishes.	6. Salmon Fishes.	7. Salmon Fishes.	8. Salmon Fishes.	9. Salmon Fishes.	10. Salmon Fishes.	11. Salmon Fishes.	12. Salmon Fishes.	13. Salmon Fishes.	14. Salmon Fishes.	15. Salmon Fishes.						
1. Dalhousie.	185	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185 2 0	-	-	185 2 0	187	187
2. Victoria.	55	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	202 0 0	-	-	202 0 0	202	202
3. Waterford.	319	50	225	24	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,206 0 0	-	-	1,206 0 0	1,206	1,206
4. Limerick.	557	11	24	8	77	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	680 0 0	-	-	680 0 0	680	680
5. Cork.	800	2	-	00	18	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800 0 0	-	-	800 0 0	800	800
6. Wicklow.	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 0 0	-	-	8 0 0	8	8
7. Kerry.	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 0 0	-	-	10 0 0	10	10
8. Kilkenny.	30	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	45 0 0	45	45
9. Kildare.	111	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111 0 0	27 0 0	27 0 0	138 0 0	138	138
10. Lincoln.	225	40	31	91	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,207 30 0	-	-	1,207 30 0	1,207	1,207
11. Galway.	183	11	9	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	888 0 0	10 10 0	-	898 10 0	908	908
12. Loughlinch.	82	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	139 0 0	-	-	139 0 0	139	139
13. Lough.	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	256 0 0	5 0 0	-	261 0 0	261	261
14. Lough.	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	488 0 0	-	-	488 0 0	488	488
15. Sligo.	50	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100 0 0	-	-	100 0 0	100	100
16. Ballinacorney.	110	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200 0 0	0 0 0	-	200 0 0	200	200
17. Lough.	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	171 0 0	14 0 0	-	185 0 0	185	185
18. Lough.	74	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	443 0 0	10 0 0	-	453 0 0	453	453
19. Lough.	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	313 0 0	10 0 0	-	323 0 0	323	323
20. Lough.	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	304 0 0	10 0 0	-	314 0 0	314	314
21. Lough.	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	208 0 0	-	-	208 0 0	208	208
22. Lough.	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108 0 0	0 0 0	-	108 0 0	108	108
Total.	5,175	113	740	425	81	11	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,145 10 0	5 10 0	5,150 10 0	5,150 10 0	5,150 10 0	5,150 10 0

The estimate of the average number of men employed is made up as follows:—

Salmon & Fishes.	1 man.	Fish Males.	1 man.	Fish Males.	1 man.	Open, Nip, &c.	1 man.
Salmon & Fishes.	1 man.	Salmon & Fishes.	1 man.	Salmon & Fishes.	1 man.	Salmon & Fishes.	1 man.
Salmon & Fishes.	1 man.	Salmon & Fishes.	1 man.	Salmon & Fishes.	1 man.	Salmon & Fishes.	1 man.
Salmon & Fishes.	1 man.	Salmon & Fishes.	1 man.	Salmon & Fishes.	1 man.	Salmon & Fishes.	1 man.

APPENDIX, No. 11.

TABLE showing the Total Amount received in the various Fishery Districts from the sale of Licences between the years 1863 and 1877, inclusive.

Year.	Amount received for Licence Duty.		Year.	Amount received for Licence Duty.		Year.	Amount received for Licence Duty.	
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.
1863	8,000	7 8	1866	7,250	10 8	1870	8,000	14 8
1864	6,500	3 0	1867	6,500	6 4	1871	8,000	9 8
1865	6,750	10 8	1868	7,250	10 8	1872	8,000	14 8
1866	7,000	6 8	1869	7,250	10 8	1873	8,000	14 8
1867	7,250	6 8	1870	7,250	10 8	1874	8,000	14 8

Increase in Licence Duty since 1863, £1,500 7s. 0d.

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES.

63

Appendix, No. 12

Appendix
S2a. 13.

Abstract of
By-Laws,
Articles, &c.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1878, relating to the
SALMON FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

[illegible]

Appendix,
No. 12.Abstract of
By-Laws,
Ordnances, &c.

APPENDIX, No. 12.—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDINANCES, &c., in force on 1st JANUARY, 1878, relating to the
SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Name of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Name of By-Law.
Cork District.—continued.			
London River, (13th Dec., 1874.)	Prohibiting for five years from the 1st January, 1875, the use of all Nets (except Landing Nets) as auxiliary to engine with Rod and Line for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of said River or its Tributaries, above a line drawn across the said River at right angles with the River's course from the sluice on the east side of said River, dividing the Townlands of Collesmore and Glenties to the Sluice on the opposite shore dividing the Townlands of Donnybrook and Knockree.	River Shannon, (26th May, 1856.)	Prohibiting the Fishing for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Twenty Yards from the Wall of the Tannery, on the River Shannon.
London River, (25th Feb., 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets for Salmon or Trout in Tidal Waters under a line from Boscawen Point to an existing dike in Finglass Bay.	River Shannon and Maigue, (24th June, 1857.)	Prohibiting the Shooting of Fish in that part of River Shannon between Ferrybegs Bridge and Shannon Bridge, and also in River Maigue.
River Don, (25th Feb., 1878.)	Shillbreen District. Prohibiting the use of Nets with Hooks of one and a quarter inches from head to head for capture of Salmon or Trout.	River Shannon, (1st March, 1872.)	Prohibiting having Nets for capture of Salmon or Trout on board any Boat or Cragh between mouth of Shannon and Walsley Bridge, within any of Limerick, or in any part of any river flowing into the said River Shannon between said points between the hours of Nine o'clock on Saturday morning and Three o'clock on Monday morning, or between Wednesday Bridge and the Navigation Wall at Killybeg in the County of Clare, between Eight o'clock on Saturday morning and Four o'clock on Monday morning.
Tidal Waters, (7th March, 1876.)	Barrow District. Prohibiting the use of Nets of a Mesh of one and a quarter inches from head to head (to be measured along the side of the net), or five inches to be measured all round such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet, in the tidal waters of the Barrow District, which comprises the whole of the sea along the coast between Bally Head in the County of Cork and Green Head in the County of Wick, and around any Islands or Rocks situated off same, with the whole of the Tributaries along said Coast and River, and the whole of the tidal portions of the several Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into said Coast.	River Shannon, Maigue, and Ardara, (13th Nov., 1874.)	Regulating the use of Drift Nets as follows:— First.—That no Drift Nets of greater length than 100 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the River Shannon or River below Ardara, from Ardara Point, in the County of Limerick, to Ballybeg, in the County of Clare. Second.—That no Drift Nets of greater length than 200 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any other part of the River Shannon, or in Connelly Bay. Third.—That no two or more Drift Nets shall be stretched together in any way or be allowed to drift within 100 yards of each other in the River Shannon, or in Connelly Bay. Fourth.—That no Drift Nets below or amount of a line drawn across the River Shannon, from Ardara Point, in the County of Limerick, to Ballybeg, in the County of Clare, shall be used within the time of low water except of a single Spring Tide. Fifth.—That no Drift Nets shall be used in Connelly Bay above a line drawn from Knock to Loughbeg, in the County of Clare. Sixth.—That no Drift Nets shall be used in the River Maigue or Ardara.
Barrow or Connelly, Maigue, or Donnamark, Ovens, and Connelly Rivers, (21st June, 1875.)	Prohibiting the use of all Nets, save Landing Nets, as auxiliary to rods and lines in fresh-water portions of said Rivers.	River Don, (13th June, 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of all Nets (except Landing Nets) as auxiliary to engine with Rod and Line for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in that part of River Shannon between Ballybeg Bridge and the mouth of River as defined.
Castlebar Estuary, (27th Oct., 1858.)	Killybeg District. Prohibiting during the Salmon Chase Season, the use of Drift Nets having a length and body or weight of mesh therein, in the Estuary of Castlebar inside the Bar of Light.	Lough Derg, (19th June, 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets not exceeding 10 yards in length, with Meshes of one inch from head to head for the capture of Fish other than Salmon or Trout.
Tidal Waters, (5th Feb., 1852.)	Prohibiting the catching, attempting to catch Salmon in any tidal water with a Spear, Lure, Oris, Stick-bait, Bait-Drop, or Bait, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to engine with Rod and Line, or for the purpose of measuring fish from any legal Weir or Bar by the owner or occupier thereof.	Done, (15th June, 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets (except Landing Nets) as auxiliary to engine with Rod and Line for the capture of Fish other than Salmon or Trout in the morning.
Curragh or Waterville Rivers, (7th March, 1874.)	Permitting the space between the Bars or Rafts of the Curragh, and of the Bank or up-stream side of the Bars or Rafts of the Waterville Weir to be one and a quarter inches apart.	River Shannon, (26th June, 1877.)	Regulating the first dinner of By-law dated 26th May, 1856, and is hereby prohibited between the 1st day of August, or such other day as it may be the 1st day of the Chase Season in which no Fish of the Salmon or Trout kind shall be killed, destroyed, or taken by any means whatsoever (save by engine or Rod and Line only), and the 1st day in November in each year, the use of Drift Nets or any other Nets or Nets used as a Drift Net, having a mesh more than one and a quarter inches from head to head, in that part of the River Shannon between the Ferrybegs Bridge and the Navigation Wall at Killybeg in the County of Clare, and the Navigation Wall at Killybeg in the County of Clare, between Eight o'clock on Saturday morning and Four o'clock on Monday morning.
Waterlife River, (13th Feb., 1871.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets between Waterlife Weir and mouth of River as defined, between any "check" made on Friday and six o'clock on Saturday morning, and between any "check" Monday morning and twelve o'clock on some day in each week during Open Season.	Lough Beg, River Shannon, (17th August, 1858.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets in Lough Beg, having a mesh of five inches in the round, measured when the Net is wet.
River Shannon, Limerick, and Limerick, (24th June, 1856.)	Limerick District. Prohibiting the use of all Nets (except Landing Nets) as auxiliary to engine with Rod and Line for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in that part of the River Shannon between Ferrybegs Bridge and the Navigation Wall at Killybeg in the County of Clare, between Eight o'clock on Saturday morning and Four o'clock on Monday morning.	River Fergus, (20th June, 1858.)	Prohibiting the Fishing for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Twenty Yards from the Wall of the Mill on the River Fergus.
River Shannon, (13th Nov., 1872.)	Prohibiting Drift Nets for the capture of Fish of any kind, of a mesh from head to head, to be measured along the side of the net, or seven inches to be measured all round such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet, in the tidal waters of the River Shannon, or in the tidal waters of any of the Rivers flowing into the said River Shannon.	River Fergus, (16th Dec., 1876.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets in the Tidal parts of River Fergus, County Clare.

APPENDIX, No. 12—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1878, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

Approved,
S. H. B.
Approved of
By-Laws,
Ordinances.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Limerick District—continued.		Ballyshannon District—continued.	
Every Mill, (15th Oct., 1874.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets between Ferry Dowlings and the old Bridge of Adare.	Every River, (1st June, 1872.)	Prohibiting the capture of Fish of any description with the instrument, commonly called, and by other names, of the name of the Spinnaker, or any other instrument of the like nature or design during the months of January, February, and March, in each year, in that part of the River Eske situated between the Falls of Ballinac and a line drawn one mile above the River, from the point of Connelmore, I. Decree, by the House of Lords, of the 24th March, or White Island, to the opposite Bank, all in the County of Fermanagh.
Malpas River, (21st March, 1871.)	Prohibiting use of all Nets, except Landing-Nets as auxiliary to rod and line, above Railway-bridge below Adare.	Lower Lough Eske, (26th June, 1874.)	Prohibiting use of nets with meshes of one inch from knee to knee for capture of fish, by means of nets; slight to the nets in salt lochs, between Easaulin and Ballinac, between 1st May and last day of June, season in a salt loch.
Galway District.		Every Water, or River, (26th June, 1872.)	Prohibiting use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from knee to knee (to be measured along the side of the square, or less inches to be measured all round each mesh), such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet, within so much of the said River Ousehuff or Turloughmore River, in the County of Galway, above the junction of the said River with Lough Corrib, in the County of Mayo.
Galway River, Lough Corrib, &c., (26th Feb., 1865.)	Prohibiting the use of the instrument, commonly called Strickle-net, or Strickle, or any other such instrument, in the River Galway, Lough Corrib, or Slieve, or these Tributaries.	County of Donegal River, (26th Nov., 1871.)	Prohibiting the use of nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout with Meshes of one inch from knee to knee in the County of Donegal River, and within one mile above and one mile below thereof.
Whole District, (31st Sept., 1865.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Galway District with any kind of Fish-hook, covered in part or in whole with any matter or thing, as is ascertained.	County of Donegal River, (26th Nov., 1871.)	Prohibiting the use of nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout with Meshes of one inch from knee to knee in the County of Donegal River, and within one mile above and one mile below thereof.
Clare and Clare-Galway or Turloughmore Rivers, Co. Galway, (22nd Dec., 1862.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever in any part of the Rivers known as the Clare and the Clare-Galway or Turloughmore Rivers, in the County of Galway, above the junction of the said River with Lough Corrib, in the County of Mayo.	County of Donegal River, (26th Nov., 1871.)	Prohibiting the use of nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout with Meshes of one inch from knee to knee in the County of Donegal River, and within one mile above and one mile below thereof.
Mayo District.		County of Donegal River, (26th Nov., 1871.)	Prohibiting the use of nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout with Meshes of one inch from knee to knee in the County of Donegal River, and within one mile above and one mile below thereof.
Queenstown River, Co. Mayo, (26th May, 1866.)	Prohibiting the removal of gravel or sand from any part of the bed of the Queenstown River, in the County of Mayo, where the spawning of Salmon or Trout may take place.	County of Donegal River, (26th Nov., 1871.)	Prohibiting the use of nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout with Meshes of one inch from knee to knee in the County of Donegal River, and within one mile above and one mile below thereof.
Overdell or Ballymore, Queenstown and Naas Rivers, (15th Sept., 1865.)	Permitting the use of Nets with Meshes of one inch and half inches from knee to knee (to be measured along the side of the square, or six inches to be measured all round each mesh), such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet, within so much of the said River Overdell or Ballymore, Queenstown and Naas, as lie above the mouth of the said River, during so much of the Months of June, July, and August, as do now or at any time may form part of the Open Season for the capture of Salmon or Trout, with Nets, in the said Rivers.	County of Donegal River, (26th Nov., 1871.)	Prohibiting the use of nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout with Meshes of one inch from knee to knee in the County of Donegal River, and within one mile above and one mile below thereof.
Sligo District.		County of Donegal River, (26th Nov., 1871.)	Prohibiting the use of nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout with Meshes of one inch from knee to knee in the County of Donegal River, and within one mile above and one mile below thereof.
Whole District, (21st May, 1872.)	Prohibiting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch and a quarter inches from knee to knee (to be measured along the side of the square, or five inches to be measured all round each mesh), such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet.	County of Donegal River, (26th Nov., 1871.)	Prohibiting the use of nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout with Meshes of one inch from knee to knee in the County of Donegal River, and within one mile above and one mile below thereof.
May River and Tributaries, (15th Feb., 1871.)	Prohibiting angling for Trout during April and May in each year—Loughs Corrib and Cullin excepted.	County of Donegal River, (26th Nov., 1871.)	Prohibiting the use of nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout with Meshes of one inch from knee to knee in the County of Donegal River, and within one mile above and one mile below thereof.
Sligo District.		County of Donegal River, (26th Nov., 1871.)	Prohibiting the use of nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout with Meshes of one inch from knee to knee in the County of Donegal River, and within one mile above and one mile below thereof.
Sligo River, (1st March, 1876.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon in Sligo River, with any kind of Fish-hook covered in part or in whole, or uncovered.	County of Donegal River, (26th Nov., 1871.)	Prohibiting the use of nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout with Meshes of one inch from knee to knee in the County of Donegal River, and within one mile above and one mile below thereof.
Lough Doon, (21st March, 1871.)	Prohibiting use of Nets with meshes of half an inch from knee to knee, for capture of Fish.	County of Donegal River, (26th Nov., 1871.)	Prohibiting the use of nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout with Meshes of one inch from knee to knee in the County of Donegal River, and within one mile above and one mile below thereof.
Ballyshannon District.		County of Donegal River, (26th Nov., 1871.)	Prohibiting the use of nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout with Meshes of one inch from knee to knee in the County of Donegal River, and within one mile above and one mile below thereof.
Every River, (15th Feb., 1871.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets with meshes of one inch from knee to knee in the County of Ballyshannon.	County of Donegal River, (26th Nov., 1871.)	Prohibiting the use of nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout with Meshes of one inch from knee to knee in the County of Donegal River, and within one mile above and one mile below thereof.

TABLE showing the CLOSS SEASONS for SALMON and TROUT:

No. and Name of District.	Boundary of District.	Time.
1. Dublin.	Stewarts to Wicklow.	From Haver to Duffry Island, between 15th August and 1st February, For remainder of District, between 15th September and 2nd March.
2. Wicklow.	Wicklow to Killybeg, East of Banbury Bay.	Between 15th September and 29th April.
3. Waterford.	Killybeg to Killybeg Head.	" 15th August and 1st February.
4. Limerick.	Killybeg Head to Killybeg Head.	" 15th August and 15th February.
5. Cork.	Killybeg Head to Killybeg Head.	" 15th August and 1st March, more in Banbury and Banbury Rivers, between 15th August and 1st March for Banbury, and between 1st August and 1st March for Banbury.
6. Killybeg.	Killybeg Head to Killybeg Head.	" 15th September and 1st May.
7. Killybeg.	Killybeg Head to Killybeg Head.	" Do. do.
8. Killybeg.	Killybeg Head to Killybeg Head.	" 15th September and 1st April.
9. Killybeg.	Killybeg Head to Killybeg Head.	" 15th July and 15th January, more in Banbury, Banbury, and Banbury.
10. Killybeg.	Killybeg Head to Killybeg Head.	Malin, Farn, or Farnley, Banbury, and Banbury, between 15th September and 1st May.
11. Killybeg.	Killybeg Head to Killybeg Head.	Waterford and its Tributaries, between 15th July and 1st January.
12. Killybeg.	Killybeg Head to Killybeg Head.	Between 15th July and 15th February, more in Banbury and Banbury, and more between Killybeg Head and Banbury Head, and between Killybeg Head and Banbury Head, and all Rivers running into the sea between these points.
13. Killybeg.	Killybeg Head to Killybeg Head.	For Banbury River down to its Mouth and Tributaries, between 1st August and 1st June.
14. Killybeg.	Killybeg Head to Killybeg Head.	Between Banbury Head and Killybeg Head, and all Rivers flowing into sea between these points, between 15th September and 1st April.
15. Killybeg.	Killybeg Head to Killybeg Head.	Between Killybeg Head and Banbury Head, and all Rivers running into sea between these points, between 15th September and 1st May.
16. Killybeg.	Killybeg Head to Killybeg Head.	Between 15th August and 1st February.
17. Killybeg.	Killybeg Head to Killybeg Head.	Between the 15th of August and 15th of February, more in Banbury and Banbury, and Banbury, and Banbury, between 15th of September and 1st July.
18. Killybeg.	Killybeg Head to Killybeg Head.	Between 1st August and 15th February, more in Banbury and Banbury, Banbury, and Banbury, between 1st August and 15th February.
19. Killybeg.	Killybeg Head to Killybeg Head.	For Banbury River and Banbury, 1st August and 15th March, Banbury, Banbury, and Banbury, 15th September and 1st May, Banbury, Banbury, and Banbury, 1st August and 15th February.
20. Killybeg.	Killybeg Head to Killybeg Head.	Between 15th August and 15th March, more in Banbury and Banbury, Banbury, and Banbury, between 1st August and 1st June.
21. Killybeg.	Killybeg Head to Killybeg Head.	" 15th August and 15th February, more in Banbury, Banbury, and Banbury, Banbury, and Banbury, between 1st August and 15th February.
22. Killybeg.	Killybeg Head to Killybeg Head.	" 15th August and 1st March, more in Banbury and Banbury, Banbury, and Banbury, between 15th September and 1st April.
23. Killybeg.	Killybeg Head to Killybeg Head.	" 15th August and 15th Feb., and also with above Banbury, Banbury, and Banbury, Banbury, and Banbury, between 1st August and 15th April.
24. Killybeg.	Killybeg Head to Killybeg Head.	Between 1st August and 15th April.
25. Killybeg.	Killybeg Head to Killybeg Head.	" 15th August and 15th February.
26. Killybeg.	Killybeg Head to Killybeg Head.	" Do. do.
27. Killybeg.	Killybeg Head to Killybeg Head.	" 15th August and 15th February.
28. Killybeg.	Killybeg Head to Killybeg Head.	" 15th August and 1st April, more in Banbury, Banbury, and Banbury, Banbury, and Banbury, between 1st August and 1st April.
29. Killybeg.	Killybeg Head to Killybeg Head.	In Banbury, Banbury, and Banbury, Banbury, and Banbury, between 15th August and 15th February, more in Banbury, Banbury, and Banbury, Banbury, and Banbury, between 1st August and 1st April.

NOTE.—The first ending of the 1946 A-1946 V1, p. 114, requires these shells to be fewer than 100 days from harvestable catch fishery. No other Coast Salish Bay by the 1946 series of the 1946 A-1946 V1, p. 114, so believe or trust should be listed for or taken in any way, except by South Coast land, between 100 of the stock in CANNING (including) all of the stock on the remaining board meeting.

CERTIFICATES granted up to 31st December, 1877, for Fixed Engines for

No.	Place.	Name of Person to whom Certificate granted.	Date of Certificate.	District in which Not attested.	Description of Fixed Eng.
47	River Hay.	Mary Anne Little and Andrew Clarke.	7 May, 1876.	Bellon.	6 Fixed engines.
48	Do.	J. W. Stradford.	17 May, 1876.	Do.	3 Do.
49	Sea off coast, on. Hay.	William Little.	17 June, 1876.	Do.	2 Day work.
108	Sea off coast, on. Hay.	William Little.	16 May, 1877.	Do.	3 Do.
5	Sea off co. Antrim.	A. G. Fullerton.	8 September, 1863.	Ballymore.	1 Do.
6	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
7	Do.	Thomas Black.	2 October, 1868.	Do.	1 Do.
8	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
9	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
10	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
11	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
12	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
13	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
14	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
15	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
16	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
17	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
18	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
19	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
20	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
21	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
22	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
23	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
24	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
25	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
26	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
27	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
28	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
29	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
30	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
31	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
32	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
33	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
34	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
35	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
36	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
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43	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
44	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
45	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
46	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
47	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
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51	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
52	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
53	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
54	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
55	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
56	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
57	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
58	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
59	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
60	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
61	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
62	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
63	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
64	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
65	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
66	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
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83	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
84	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
85	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
86	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
87	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
88	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
89	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
90	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
91	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
92	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
93	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
94	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
95	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
96	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
97	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
98	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
99	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
100	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
101	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
102	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
103	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
104	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
105	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
106	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
107	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
108	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
109	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
110	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
111	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
112	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
113	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
114	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
115	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
116	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
117	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
118	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
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120	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
121	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
122	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
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124	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
125	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
126	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
127	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
128	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
129	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
130	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
131	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
132	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
133	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
134	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
135	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
136	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
137	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
138	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
139	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
140	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
141	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
142	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
143	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
144	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
145	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
146	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
147	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
148	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
149	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
150	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
151	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
152	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
153	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
154	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
155	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
156	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
157	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
158	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
159	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
160	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
161	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
162	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
163	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
164	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
165	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
166	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
167	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
168	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
169	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
170	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
171	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
172	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
173	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
174	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
175	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
176	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
177	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
178	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
179	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
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183	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
184	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
185	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
186	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
187	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
188	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
189	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
190	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
191	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
192	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
193	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
194	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
195	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
196	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
197	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
198	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
199	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
200	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.

No. 14.

fishing for Salmon or Trout (arranged in Districts).

Appendix,

No. 14.

Certificates for Fixed Engines.

No.	Particulars of fixed engine.	Observations.
62	4 sets, from 180 to 250 yards in length.	Seamless fixed net.
63	2 sets, not exceeding 80 yards in length.	Seamless fixed net.
64	Leadnet, 80 fathoms long; and each bag about 7 feet wide.	Seamless net.
65	Leadnet, each 50 fathoms long; heads, 5 fathoms each.	Seamless net.
66	Leadnet, 72 yards; net, 30 yards.	Leadnet net.
67	Leadnet, 50 yards; net, 20 yards.	Leadnet net.
68	Leadnet, 600 feet; net, 60 feet.	Leadnet net.
69	Leadnet, 330 feet; net, 30 feet.	Leadnet net.
70	Leadnet, 245 feet; net, 24 feet.	Leadnet net.
71	Leadnet, 230 feet; net, 20 feet.	Leadnet net.
72	Leadnet, 180 feet; net, 40 feet.	Leadnet net.
73	Leadnet, 240 feet; net, 40 feet.	Leadnet net.
74	Leadnet, 200 feet; net, 30 feet.	Leadnet net.
75	Net, 265 feet; head, 42 feet.	Leadnet net.
76	Leadnet, 115 yards long; head 42 feet long.	Leadnet net.
77	Leadnet, 30 yards long; head, 21 yards long.	Leadnet net.
78	Leadnet, 71 yards long; head, 21 yards long.	Leadnet net.
79	Length, 108 yards.	Leadnet net.
80	Length, 100 yards.	Leadnet net.
81	Length, 100 yards.	Leadnet net.
82	Length, 100 yards.	Leadnet net.
83	Length, 100 yards.	Leadnet net.
84	Length, 100 yards.	Leadnet net.
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196	Length, 100 yards.	Leadnet net.
197	Length, 100 yards.	Leadnet net.
198	Length, 100 yards.	Leadnet net.
199	Length, 100 yards.	Leadnet net.
200	Length, 100 yards.	Leadnet net.

No.	Place.	Name of Person to whom Certificate granted.	Date of Certificate.	Shed in which Not attached.	Description of Fixed Net.
51	Stoughton.	Robert Stoughton.	11 February, 1878.	Liverpool.	1 Stake Net.
52	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
53	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
54	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
55	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
56	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
57	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
58	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
59	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
60	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
61	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
62	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
63	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
64	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
65	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
66	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
67	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
68	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
69	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
70	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
71	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
72	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
73	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
74	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
75	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
76	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
77	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
78	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
79	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
80	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
81	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
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83	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
84	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
85	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
86	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
87	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
88	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
89	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
90	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
91	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
92	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
93	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
94	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
95	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
96	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
97	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
98	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
99	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
100	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
101	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
102	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
103	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
104	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
105	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
106	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
107	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
108	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
109	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
110	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
111	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
112	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
113	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
114	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
115	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
116	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
117	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
118	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
119	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
120	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
121	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
122	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
123	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
124	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
125	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
126	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
127	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
128	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
129	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
130	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
131	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
132	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
133	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
134	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
135	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
136	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
137	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
138	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
139	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
140	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
141	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
142	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
143	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
144	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
145	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
146	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
147	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
148	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
149	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
150	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
151	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
152	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
153	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
154	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
155	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
156	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
157	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
158	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
159	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
160	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
161	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
162	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
163	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
164	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
165	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
166	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
167	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
168	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
169	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
170	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
171	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
172	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
173	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
174	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
175	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
176	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
177	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
178	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
179	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
180	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
181	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
182	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
183	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
184	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
185	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
186	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
187	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
188	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
189	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
190	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
191	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
192	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
193	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
194	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
195	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
196	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
197	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
198	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
199	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.
200	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do.

RESULT of INQUIRIES held by the INSPECTORS of FISH FISHERIES into the Legality or Illegality

No.	Where Fixed Net Granted.	Description of Fixed Net.	Name of Person authorizing and using Fixed Net.	Name of Owner of Fixed Net, or of Person to which Net attached.	Name of Vessel in which Net attached.	Result.
101	Off Ashill Island.	5 Bag nets.	Henry Murgess, Buckland and Charles Murgess.	Ashill Macker.	East, West.	Ashill.
102	Sea of South County Mayo.	1 Do.	Earl of Carrig.	Earl of Carrig.	Yewstermally.	Do.
103	Coast Harbour.	1 Stake net.	John Charles Bennett.	John Charles Bennett.	Ballymore.	Templemore.
104	Sea of coast County Mayo.	3 Bag nets.	Charles S. S. Dickson.	Charles S. S. Dickson.	Ballymore.	Ashill.
105	Gweedore River.	6 Fixed driftnets.	Miller Brothers.	Miller Brothers.	Ballymore, Ballymore, and Ballymore.	Kilmore.
106	Cork Harbour.	1 Stake net.	John Charles Bennett.	John Charles Bennett.	Ballymore.	Templemore.
107	River Shannon, off Ballymore Island.	1 Do.	Marion Kaine.	Marion Kaine.	Ballymore.	Kilmore.
108	Do.	1 Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
109	Do.	1 Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
110	Do.	1 Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
111	Do.	1 Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
112	River Shannon.	1 Do.	Randal Donoghue.	Randal Donoghue.	Shannon.	Shannon.
113	Ballymore or Castle River.	Fixed driftnet.	John A. Robinson.	John A. Robinson.	Ballymore.	Fallen, Lower.
114	Off Overy and Lower Overy Islands.	2 Bag nets.	John Murgess and Charles Murgess.	John Murgess and Charles Murgess.	Overy and Lower Overy.	Templemore.

No. 14—continued.

Engines for fishing for Salmon or Trout—continued.

APPENDIX,
No. 14.
Certificates
for Fixed
Engines.

No.	Particulars of the, &c.	Observations.
24	Leader, 250 feet long; head, 55 feet long.	Fixed a fixed (partly) weir.
25	Leader, 137 feet long; head, 55 feet long, and 10 feet 6 inches wide.	Fixed a fixed (partly) weir.
26	The first leader, 250 feet long; first head, 160 feet long and 14 feet wide.	Fixed a fixed (partly) weir.
27	Second head, 30 feet long and 22 feet wide.	Fixed a fixed (partly) weir.
28	Third head, 30 feet long and 22 feet wide.	Fixed a fixed (partly) weir.
29	Fourth head, 30 feet long and 22 feet wide.	Fixed a fixed (partly) weir.
30	Length, 113 yards.	Fixed a fixed (partly) weir.
31	Length, 113 yards.	Fixed a fixed (partly) weir.
32	Length, 113 yards.	Fixed a fixed (partly) weir.
33	Length, 113 yards.	Fixed a fixed (partly) weir.
34	Length, 113 yards.	Fixed a fixed (partly) weir.
35	Length, 113 yards.	Fixed a fixed (partly) weir.
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95	Length, 113 yards.	Fixed a fixed (partly) weir.
96	Length, 113 yards.	Fixed a fixed (partly) weir.
97	Length, 113 yards.	Fixed a fixed (partly) weir.
98	Length, 113 yards.	Fixed a fixed (partly) weir.
99	Length, 113 yards.	Fixed a fixed (partly) weir.
100	Length, 113 yards.	Fixed a fixed (partly) weir.

No. 15.

of Fixed Nets erected or used for catching Salmon in Ireland, continued from the Report for 1875.

No.	County.	County.	Particulars of the, &c.	Date of Judgment.	Whether Judgment of Commissioners reported upon.	Result of Appeal in Court of Queen's Bench.
101	Bartholomew.	Mayo.	Disputed.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
102	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
103	Do.	Do.	Report made to Com.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
104	Do.	Do.	Relaxed.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
105	Do.	Do.	Disputed without prejudice.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
106	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
107	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
108	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
109	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
110	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
111	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
112	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
113	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
114	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
115	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
116	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
117	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
118	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
119	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
120	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
121	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
122	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
123	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
124	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
125	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
126	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
127	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
128	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
129	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
130	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
131	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
132	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
133	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
134	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
135	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
136	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
137	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
138	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
139	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
140	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
141	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
142	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
143	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
144	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
145	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
146	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
147	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
148	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
149	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—
150	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th Feb., 1875.	—	—

APPENDIX,
No. 15.

APPENDIX, No. 16.

RIVERS, the TIDAL and FRESH WATER BOUNDARIES of which have been defined.

River.	Boundary.	Date.
Aldridge, . . .	Aldridge Bridge,	18th June, 1871.
Banham, . . .	The Bridge at Banham, known as the Banham Bridge,	19th January, 1868.
Bass,	The Dam across end of Fishing Weir, known as the Cote,	12th November, 1815.
Barrow, . . .	The lowest Weir or Dam used for navigation purposes, near St. Mullins, in county Cavan,	16th March, 1861.
Beggs,	Eastern Point of Glavin Island at Carridge,	24th April, 1862.
Bride,	Fallow Bridge Quay,	26th January, 1874.
Carragh, . . .	The Carragh Bridge, being the bridge immediately seaward of the Salmon Weir,	15th January, 1848.
Carrigroh, . .	Carrigroh Bridge,	10th June, 1871.
Don,	William's Weir,	25th May, 1872.
Deel or Arkle, .	Adelston Bridge,	20th November, 1870.
Edna,	Four Bridge above Damaged Bridge,	17th July, 1862.
Shoe,	The Railway Bridge across said River,	16th May, 1871.
Falls,	The Road leading through Killybeg from the Road leading from Lisnaw to Enniscorthy by a line drawn in continuation of road Killybeg Road across River,	4th October, 1873.
Fergus, . . .	The Bridge commonly known as the New Bridge, immediately below the Club House, at Ennisk,	2d April, 1866.
Galley or Galley,	The Stream called and known by the name of the Galley-Glen, between the townlands of Gortnacreegan and Duncannon,	4th October, 1871.
Glasgow, . . .	Greenwell's Bridge,	10th June, 1871.
Glyde,	Lynn's Weir,	25th May, 1872.
Irish,	Adams Bridge,	1st February, 1868.
James,	The shallow at the head of the Pool, commonly called the Cat Pool,	25th July, 1866.
Lane,	The Weir or Dam on the Water Works of Cork, known as the Water Works Weir,	15th August, 1866.
Liffey,	The Weir or Dam on mill race known as the Island Bridge Weir,	12th August, 1864.
Malpas, . . .	The Bridge across river immediately outside and seaward of the Adams Dam,	15th August, 1864.
Malton, . . .	A straight line drawn across river at right angles with its centre at the boundary between the townlands of Conilston and Ballydun,	26th July, 1864.
Meragh or Duncannon,	Western Bridge at Duncannon Mill,	15th June, 1871.
Noy,	The foot of the falls immediately below the Weir at Ballina,	26th July, 1868.
Nore,	The Inishbeg Bridge,	16th March, 1864.
Owney or Ballybeg,	The Ballybeg Bridge on the High Road,	26th June, 1873.
Shannon, . . .	The Weir or Dam known as the Gully Mill Weir,	2d April, 1866.
Shannon, . . .	The Castle Bridge near Newcastle,	25th August, 1868.
Shore,	Endonbury Bridge,	1st February, 1868.
Sligo or Carragee,	The Mill Dam above Victoria Bridge, in town of Sligo,	12th February, 1875.
Sovere or Carragee,	Sovere Bridge,	10th June, 1871.
Sole,	A line drawn across river at and opposite to the most up-stream part of the Carragee Mill Weir,	25th March, 1868.

APPENDIX, No. 17.

QUANTITY of SALMON exported to unmentioned places in England, from Ireland, from 1st January to 31st December, 1877.

	No. of Boxes of 112 lbs. each.	
London,	6,373	
Nottingham, . .	3,030	
Bradford, . . .	3,297	
Manchester, . .	6,311	
Sheffield, . . .	4,659	
Walsingham, . .	2,560	
Leeds,	4,877	
Liverpool, . . .	8,768	
Birmingham, . .	7,009	
Total, 1877, . .	47,324	computed at 1s. 3d. per lb. Value delivered at forwarding places would be £448,361 5s.
Total, 1876, . .	46,356	
Increase,	1,078	

APPENDIX, No. 18.

QUANTITY of SALMON consigned to Billingsgate Market, from Ireland, during the year 1877. 7,666 large boxes, average weight 150 lbs. each, at 1s. 3d. per lb., equal to £465,700.